

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1884.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES ON THE ROAD TO TOKAR.



A RECONNAISSANCE ON THE ROAD TO TOKAR.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at Tedworth-square, Lady Arabella Romilly, of a daughter.

On the 21st ult., at The Park, Nottingham, the wife of James Alfred Jacoby, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 22nd ult., at his residence, De Montfort-square, Leicester, J. P. Clarke, J.P., in his eighty-first year. Deeply regretted.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 8.

SUNDAY, MARCH 2.	
First Sunday in Lent.	British Archaeological Association, 8.
Ember Week.	Mansion House, banquet in honour
Morning Lessons: Gen. xix. 12-30;	of the Earl of Shaftesbury.
Mark v. 21. Evening Lessons:	Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall, 3.
Gen. xxii. 1-20 or xxiii. 1; Rom. xi.	THURSDAY, MARCH 6.
25.	Charles I., King of Wurtemberg,
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15,	born, 1823.
and 7 p.m.,	Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., and	Tyndall on the Older Electricity.
3 p.m.	London Institution, 7 p.m., Professor
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of	Schuster on the Aurora Borealis.
Liverpool.	Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop of	Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
London; 3 p.m., Rev. H. Temple.	Chemical Society, 8 p.m., Drs. Arm-
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. White;	strong and Miller on Hydrodynamics
7 p.m., Rev. Alfred Whitehead.	of Sulpho Compounds.
Tope Leo XIII. born, 1810.	Linnean Society, 8 p.m., papers by
MONDAY, MARCH 3.	Mr. St. G. Mivart, Mr. C. B.
London Institution, 5 p.m., Mr.	Clarke, Dr. P. Manson, and Dr. J.
Arthur Severn on Beach Studies.	Schaarschmidt.
Chemical Industry Society, 8 p.m.	Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m.	Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.	Hospital for Incurables, annual
Farmers' Club, 4 p.m., Mr. Wood-	dinner, Albion Tavern—the Earl of
ward on Fruit Farming.	Aberdeen in the chair.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture,	Sportsman's Exhibition, Islington
8 p.m., Mr. R. Edis on the Building	(till the 15th).
of London Houses.	Crystal Palace School of Art and
British and Foreign Bible Society,	Literature, Professor N. Heine-
conversations at the Bible House,	mann on German Literature—
8 p.m.	Goethe as stage-manager.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Mr. A.	FRIDAY, MARCH 7.
Geikie on the Origin of British	Royal Institution, 8 p.m.; Mr. C. V.
Scenery; 5 p.m., general monthly	Boys on Bicycles and Tricycles,
meeting.	9 p.m.
TUESDAY, MARCH 4.	Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Moon's first quarter, 1.33 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. W.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.	Seton-Karr on New Bengal Rent
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor	Bill.
Gangee on Animal Heat.	Philological Society, 8 p.m., Rev. E.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.	Maelure on Names.
Biblical Archaeology Society, 8 p.m.	United Service Institution, 3 p.m.,
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.	Mr. R. Main on the Cost of the
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.	Navy.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	Architectural Association, 6.30 p.m.,
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.	Mr. T. Blashill on Construction.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. W. H.	SATURDAY, MARCH 8.
Preece on the Progress of Electric	Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Captain
Lighting.	Abney on Photographic Action.
	Physical Society, 3 p.m.
	Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 29' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.					
February	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
17	29.874	39.1	32.1	78	5	44.4	35.8	ESE.	429	0.000		
18	29.801	37.2	30.6	79	4	43.6	33.5	ESE. E.	368	.120		
19	29.711	45.6	43.2	90	10	48.5	36.3	E. S.	251	.015		
20	29.813	48.6	40.0	75	6	51.6	45.0	SSW.	490	.000		
21	29.673	46.7	39.9	79	5	51.6	44.0	SSW. S.	435	.080		
22	29.594	47.3	42.0	83	9	51.4	42.2	SW. S.	306	.160		
23	29.477	44.0	38.3	82	8	51.6	38.9	SSW. WSW.	311	0.055		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.923	29.813	29.725	29.847	29.713	29.651	29.583
Temperature of Air	38.0°	37.3°	47.3°	48.7°	48.9°	45.1°	45.1°
Temperature of Evaporation	33.5°	34.9°	45.4°	45.6°	45.7°	45.7°	45.4°
Direction of Wind	ESE.	ESE.	ESE.	ESE.	ESE.	ESE.	ESE.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

MONTE CARLO.—THEATRICAL SEASON, 1884.

The following are the arrangements:—

ITALIAN OPERAS.

Jan. 19 to March 15.

The following Operas will be given:—

IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.	FAUST.
ERA DIAVOLO.	RIGOLETTO.
IL TROVATORE.	AIDA.
PRINCIPAL ARTISTES:	
Mesdames Fides Devries,	Messieurs Pandolphine,
" Salla,	" Bonny,
" Novelli,	" Vergnet,
Monsieur Morawinski,	" Castelmary.

The interval of these representations will be interspersed by several GRAND CONCERTS.

at the termination of which another series of OPERETTES will be produced between March 15 and April 15.

TIR AUX PIGEONS.—PROGRAMME OF BI-WEEKLY MATCHES.

Monday, Mar. 3. Handicap, Three Pigeons. Prix de Mars.

N.B.—The Prizes in the foregoing consist of Works of Art, added to a Poule of 50f. each.

GRAND PRIX DE CLOTURE.

Wednesday, March 5, A Work of Art, and 3000f.; Twelve Pigeons; of which Six at 25 metres.

Thursday, March 6, A Work of Art, and 3000f.; Six Pigeons, at 25 metres.

A. BLONDIN.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, Coventry-street, W.

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Edgar Bruce.

OPEN EVERY EVENING WITH BREAKING A BUTTERFLY. New Three-Act Play by Henry A. Jones and Henry Herman. Preceded by THE MARBLE ARCH, by Garway and Rose. For Cast see Daily Papers. Doors open at 7.45. MARBLE ARCH at 8.15. BREAKING A BUTTERFLY at Nine. Prices from 1s. to 25s.

Box Office open daily from Eleven to Five. No fees or gratuities. Telephone, 8700.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

CHANGE OF THE MUSICAL PORTION OF THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

ENTERTAINMENT. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

Tickets and places can now be secured a month in advance at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily from 9.30 till Seven. No fees for booking; no charge for programmes.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—A MOSS ROSE RENT, by Arthur Law, Music by Alfred J. Caldicott; after which Mr. Corney Grain's New Edition of an old Musical Sketch entitled SPRING'S DELIGHTS. Concluding with A DOUBLE EVENT, by Arthur Law and Alfred Reed; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3. Stalls, 5s. and 3s. Admission, 2s. and 1s.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW on VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 55, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

ANNO DOMINI, by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—This great Work is now ON VIEW, together with Commemorative CISERT'S Picture of CHRIST BORN TO THE TOMB, and other important works, at the GALLERIES, 168, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES will OPEN at their NEW GALLERIES, 5 and 6, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), on MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 3.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1884.

When Lord Salisbury on Friday, last week, formally moved a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the housing of the poor, the matter had been virtually settled, its members appointed, and the suggestion of Lord Carrington for omitting words which would have limited the scope of the investigation to "populous places" anticipated. Nevertheless, this quiet debate was not without its uses. It proclaimed to the world that the question is entirely raised above party influences. In what may be called his maiden speech in the House of Lords—and it was full of good sense as well as clearly delivered—the Prince of Wales expressed his gratification at being invited to become a member of the Commission. For such service his Royal Highness has long since specially qualified himself by transforming the dilapidated cottages of his Sandringham estate into healthy and comfortable dwellings. Sir Charles Dilke will preside over the inquiry, and amongst his colleagues will be Mr. Broadhurst. Perhaps in no other monarchical country in the world would the Heir Apparent of the Throne or even a Prince of the Blood, consent to sit on the same commission as a working man's representative. Most people would have been pleased if tradition, not to say prejudice, had been discarded by the offer of a seat at the board to Miss Octavia Hill, whose practical labours for many years on a limited scale have resulted in solving this difficult problem with signal success. We have no doubt, however, that the Commissioners will avail themselves, in the course of their inquiries, of the experience of this philanthropic lady and other experts. At all events, the action now taken by the Government, at the instance of Lord Salisbury, has brought the question of improved dwellings for the poor to the front; and there is no fear that it will sink into oblivion till something effectual has been done.

It is satisfactory to believe that while the Commission is prosecuting its onerous task throughout the country, in rural parishes as well as populous centres—and at least twelve months will be required to complete it—the great social reform, which is its *raison d'être*, will not be paralysed. With a little strengthening, the law, as it now exists, is adequate to provide a remedy for the continuance of unhealthy dwellings and the most flagrant evils of overcrowding, and is now being put in force with some vigour by the metropolitan vestries, under the auspices of the President of the Local Government Board, while the Lord Mayor's committee will vigilantly seek out notorious cases of evasion. The erection of new and wholesome dwellings is a question of greater difficulty, and could not well be undertaken by the State, though something has been done in this direction by local municipalities. Why are not institutions like the Peabody Trust and the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company multiplied tenfold? The latter, which provides nearly 5000 dwellings for about 25,000 persons, must be a fair investment, for it pays 5 per cent on the capital expended. The former is multiplying model lodging-houses in a geometrical ratio. Such beneficent agencies involve no question of extravagant compensation for filthy slums; and is it not somewhat of a reflection upon the affluent merchants of London, the commercial metropolis of the world, that the greatest benefactor to the poor of the metropolis in modern times should have been an American citizen? A dozen native Peabodys—and perhaps the new aspect of the question will call them forth—would do more to remove the scandal of overcrowding than all the labours of a Royal Commission.

On Monday night the House of Commons was entirely true to its traditional distinction of being the first Legislative Assembly of the world. The occasion was one of exceptional interest. Sir Henry Brand, who for twelve eventful years has discharged the ever-increasing duties and responsibilities of the Speakership, bade farewell to his fellow-members. A crowded House listened with marked approval, and not without emotion, to Mr. Gladstone's and Sir Stafford Northcote's felicitous eulogiums on the firmness, impartiality, tact, and unfailing courtesy of Sir Henry Brand during his lengthened occupancy of the chair, and cordially endorsed the vote of thanks and the usual recommendation that their retiring representative should receive some signal mark of Royal favour. Mr. Parnell's protest, uttered with manifest constraint, was as mild and delicate as could, under the circumstances, be expected, for he was ready to bear unstinting testimony to the personal virtues of the Speaker, while objecting to some of his official acts. The vast majority of Englishmen regard Sir

Henry's courageous intervention—his *coup d'état*—to prevent the triumph of wilful obstruction in 1882 as the greatest service he has rendered to Parliamentary government. It assured the passing, in the teeth of a small and factious minority, of the Crimes Bill, which has been a signal blessing to Ireland, and one at least of the causes of her present tranquillity. In this case, as well as throughout his official career, Speaker Brand has been actuated by a lofty sense of public duty. He has striven to maintain the high character of the House of Commons, whose affectionate reverence for their retiring head was manifest throughout this memorable sitting, as well as in the practical unanimity of the vote at the close of his farewell address, which will of course result in a peerage and a pension.

Hardly less unique and impressive was the scene on Tuesday at the induction of Sir Henry Brand's successor. Hon. members in general, and the Ministers of the Crown in particular, were no doubt glad enough to dispense with the long string of harassing questions which precede the regular business, but cannot be asked while the House is bereft of its Speaker and the mace is hidden away. Mr. Arthur Peel has been elected to the chair with the customary antique forms which carry on the traditions of that legislative assembly. Thus, in accordance with precedent, the House having no head, Sir Erskine May, not being allowed to speak, pointed his finger at Mr. Whitbread, who was to move the resolution. It speaks well for the patriotism and forbearance of the Opposition that the New Speaker was chosen without a dissentient voice. Mr. Peel, the youngest son of the illustrious statesman who specially prided himself on being a member of that assembly, thus enters upon his duties as the representative of the united Commons, and not of a party. His weighty and felicitous speech, instinct alike with wisdom and courage, quite electrified the House, and indicates that he possesses many of those personal qualities which will make him a successful Speaker. We despair of the House of Commons becoming less talkative and unruly, and it is by no means certain that in proportion as that assembly becomes more democratic—a change that must soon be effected—it will be more business-like. It is evident that Mr. Peel feels the burden of his responsibilities, and there is every reason to believe that, like Sir H. Brand, he will sustain the high reputation of the House of Commons.

Our transatlantic cousins have their peculiarities, which Englishmen are content to observe with amiable silence. It would be folly for us to act in the spirit of Prince Bismarck, whose wrath has been lately provoked by the vote of condolence passed by the American House of Representatives in connection with the untimely death of Herr Lasker, the eminent Liberal orator of the German Reichstag. When Congress goes out of its way to express sympathy with Irish malcontents, or suggests a respite for an assassin such as Patrick O'Donnell, we incline to say with the Home Secretary, in his recent quotation, "it's only pretty Fanny's ways." The true heart of our American kinsmen is revealed in such incidents as marked the proceedings of Congress last week. The British Government, with graceful forethought, asked the Washington Cabinet to accept the Arctic ship *Alert* for the use of the Greely Relief Expedition. Not only has President Arthur, in the name of his countrymen, cordially thanked our Foreign Minister for the generous gift, but Congress has decided to record the event in its official records; one or two Irish sympathisers, who objected, being contemptuously voted down. This act was expressly intended, and will be so recognised in this country, as giving emphasis to the gratitude and fraternal feelings of the citizens of the Great Republic.

During the week two men of mark, who in past times have done their country good service, have disappeared below the horizon. Mr. John Hullah more than a generation ago introduced the Wilhem system of instruction in music, and, with the assistance of the Privy Council on Education, organised classes for the training of elementary teachers, which were gradually extended over the whole country. Before many years, Mr. Hullah's pupils were to be numbered by thousands, part-singing, so little practised before, became a popular recreation, and the foundation was laid for that revival of musical taste which is visible in our places of worship and permeates all classes of society. The services of Mr. Milner Gibson, who has been taken away at the ripe age of seventy-seven, were of another kind. The right hon. gentleman, though a Suffolk squire, joined the Anti-Corn Law League, and was in the front rank of the champions of Free Trade. Lord Palmerston, who was the indirect means of Mr. Gibson's rejection at Manchester during the Chinese War of 1856, a few years later appointed him—Mr. Cobden not seeing his way to office—President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. For a long time past the deceased Liberal, owing to his delicate health, has been obliged to abstain from the turmoil of political life. But he was the foremost advocate of the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, his special services in the removal of those hindrances to a cheap press having in 1861 been recognised by the presentation of a public testimonial.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A correspondent, who adopts the *nom de plume* (he obliges me, in addition, with his real name) of "A Lover of his Country, and therefore (the italics are his own) a Member of the Fourth Party," has taken the trouble to write me three pages of foolscap denunciatory of Mr. Gladstone and all that is his, and eulogistic of Lord Randolph Churchill. My resources in the way of space being very limited, I am only able to quote the concluding paragraph of my correspondent's communication:—

I do not wish to appear insulting; but as you are not of pure English descent, I do not consider that you are capable of fairly deciding the question. Were my will paramount, no person save one of pure English descent should have any voice in English politics. Possibly the abject shamelessness of certain English Cabinets is due to the support afforded them by foreigners and the descendants of foreigners, who have preferred profit and infamy to honour and worldly loss.

Insulting! My dear Sir, I feel flattered. The paragraph which I have quoted is to me a string of perfect pearls. Pure English descent! Let my correspondent look to the lineage of the luminaries of Conservatism. The late Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, was the grandson of a Venetian Jew. Would my correspondent have disallowed the claim of that illustrious statesman to have a voice in English politics? "A Lover of his Country" must, at least, have heard of, if he knows nothing about the career of, Lord George Bentinck. That distinguished Conservative statesman was the descendant of a Dutchman, Hendrik Bentinck, Heer Van Dipenham in Overysse, who was created Earl of Portland by William III. That staunch Conservative and upholder of the farmers' interests, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, is the descendant of King Charles II. (whose grandfather was a Scot and whose mother was a Frenchwoman) and of Louise de la Querouaille, also a Frenchwoman. Another conspicuous Conservative politician, Baron H. de Worms, is a Hebrew of German (or Austrian?) extraction. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett is an American. Looking on the other side of the political hedge, I find in Mr. Goschen a statesman of German Huguenot descent. From Holland came the fore-elders of the late Lord Taunton and the living Mr. Henry Labouchere; a French Huguenot was the founder of the Shaw-Lefevre family; Lord Romilly also came of French Huguenot stock; while Lord Bury (I should have ranked his Lordship among the Conservatives) is a descendant of the Dutchman Arnold Joost van Keppel, Lord of Voorst, created Earl of Albemarle by William III. Pure English, indeed!

We have the great happiness to be the subjects of a gracious Sovereign, whose mother was a German, who married a German, and all of whose married sons and daughters have, with one exception, espoused foreigners. And the exception is a Scotchman. The immediate ancestors of George III., the first King of the House of Hanover born in England, and who could speak unbroken English, were Germans, with a considerable strain of the blood of the Stuarts in their veins. For the remoter lineage of the Guelphs we must turn to Gibbon:—

The genuine masculine type of the Princes of Brunswick must be explored beyond the Alps; the venerable tree which has overshadowed Germany and Britain was planted in the Italian soil. As far as our sight can reach we discern the first founders of the race in the Marquesses of Este of Liguria, and, perhaps, of Tuscany. In the eleventh century the primitive stem was divided into two branches; the elder migrated to the banks of the Danube and the Elbe; the younger more humbly adhered to the neighbourhood of the Adriatic; the House of Brunswick and the Kings of Great Britain are the descendants of the first; the Dukes of Ferrara and Modena were the offsprings of the second.

It is as perilous to talk of "pure" English descent as of "pure" English speech. Our blood and our language are both not "a little" but very much "mixed." The least questionable type of thoroughly pure Anglo-Saxon descent is Higg, the son of Snell, otherwise Giles Joskin, the agricultural labourer; and he is decidedly not the kind of Englishman to whom the Tories, for the present at least, are anxious to concede a claim to have a voice in politics.

Douglas Jerrold used to tell a story of a London publisher who, when the death of a well-known author was announced, pathetically remarked, "I am sorry, right sorry that he is gone. Much as he had written, *there was still a good deal of meat left on him.*" My good friend, Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, not as a publisher (for Messrs. Chatto and Windus are his booksellers), but as a man of letters, has made the pleasing discovery that there is yet a good deal of "meat" left on the honoured bones of Charles Lamb.

Mr. Fitzgerald has contributed a welcome addition to the "Mayfair Library" in a sprightly volume called "Little Essays," consisting of selections from the correspondence and fugitive pieces of the beloved "Elia"—fragments "overflowing with humour and pleasant conceits, in which the lively humour of the amiable author is displayed to the fullest advantage; since he wrote free from the responsibility of publication and the fetters imposed by his nice and scrupulous taste." Thus, we have Charles in his dressing-gown and slippers, discoursing of such matters as deafness, smoking, hoaxes, annuals, epitaph-making, testimonials, handwriting, dogs, and ladies learning Latin. The modern race of "sweet girl graduates," whether the hue of their tresses be golden, sable, nut-brown, flaxen, or downright "carrots," may not quite approve of Charles's picture of a lady learning Latin.

Actives and passives jostle in her nonsense, till a deponent enters, like Chaos, more to embroil the fray. Her prepositions are suppositions; her conjunctions copulative have no connection in them; her concord is disagree; her interjections are purely English. "Ah!" and "Oh!" with a yawn and a gaze in the same tongue; and she herself is a lazy block-headly supine. As I say to her, *ass in presentia* rarely makes a wise man in *futuro*.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's handy little volume of "Lamb's Mint Sauce" wants marginal dates. The reader yearns to know when and on what occasion "Elia" wrote this or that good thing.

There is a curious story told in connection with stout old Sir Francis Drake, in the New General Biographical Dictionary

(12 vols., 1784). A little while before the Armada put to sea the Spanish Ambassador in London had the impudence to propound to Queen Elizabeth, in Latin verse, the terms on which she might hope for peace. The Latin was thus Englished by Fuller:—

These to you are our commands:
Send no help to th' Netherlands.
Of the treasure took by Drake
Restitution you must make:
And those abbeyes build anew
Which your father overthrew.
If for any place you hope,
In all points restore the Pope.

To which plucky and witty Queen Bess made the extempore answer:—

Ad Græcas, bone rex, flect mandata calendæ.

Thus humorously Englished:—

Worthy King, know this, your will
At latter Lammas we'll fulfil.

By a curious coincidence, the first page of Drake's biography, "turning over of itself," as pages will do, I found the biography of one Drabicius, wherein I read that by the election of Leopold King of Hungary to the Kaisership, "the House of Austria was almost restored to its former grandeur." Correspondents have also written to remind me that "House of Austria" is a term used by Pepys, Gibbon, and by Archdeacon Coxe. Likewise, I am told, that French Legitimists speak of the Bourbons as "la Maison Royale de France" or "la Maison de France." Still I am not fully satisfied, because I have never heard of the Houses of England, Spain, Portugal, or Russia.

"I. T." (Chorley, county Lancaster) asks me "what dictionary contains the word 'Boycott'?" I can only say in reply that I am not aware of any dictionary in which "the word Boycott" appears; although I suppose that it will make its appearance in one or both of the new big dictionaries which are in course of issue. And immediately the two big dictionaries are completed they will become, to a certain extent, out of date, and they will have to be enlarged or new ones will have to be compiled; for the astonishingly copious English language is incessantly receiving fresh additions in the shape of political, social, and sporting slang, Anglo-Indian colloquialisms, and technological and scientific compound words cribbed from the Greek.

In a somewhat vague and inconsequent article on George Cruikshank in the *Pull Mall Gazette* some recent utterances of Mr. Ruskin on the great humorous draughtsman and etcher are quoted. They are slightly puzzling utterances. Mr. Ruskin is made to express his "perpetually increasing wonder at the fixed love of ugliness in the British soul, which renders the collection of works of these our greatest men—Hogarth, Bewick, and Cruikshank—totally unfit for the sight of women and children, and fitter for the furniture of jails and pigstyes than of the houses of gentlemen and gentlewomen." Most cultivated gentlemen and gentlewomen are familiar with the works of William Hogarth, and attribute their occasional coarseness to the coarseness of the age in which he lived. As regards Bewick, his broad North-country humour would have been, had he been a Frenchman, hailed as so much *vrai sel Gaulois*. Some of his woodcuts are a little too Rabelaisian for the boudoir.

But dear old George was from first to last almost prudishly pure in his designs. And he wrought hard for more than sixty years; during more than thirty of which I knew him intimately. There are a few—a very few—touches of vulgarity in the virulent political caricatures which as a very young man he drew, egged on by the furious partisan William Hone; but out of the many thousands of etchings and drawings on wood which he executed I cannot remember to have seen one which was fit "for the furniture of jails and pigstyes." Stay, the appalling series of "The Bottle" might be advantageously hung on the inward walls of any of her Majesty's prisons as a warning and examples to criminals led into crime by strong drink.

Mem.: I have often heard George Cruikshank say that when he was young, humorous artists habitually etched coarse and vulgar plates for publishers, and that he steadily refused to execute such degrading work. He contrasted favourably in this respect with Gillray and Rowlandson.

I can scarcely conceive a greater crime (against the Republic of Letters) than that committed by a publisher who, not content with writing articles in a magazine of which he is himself the able editor as well as the energetic proprietor, collects those articles in book form. To be sure, Byron's *Amos Cottle* was an early offender in this respect:—

In him an author's luckless lot behold,
Condemn'd to make the books which once he sold.

But then Amos had ceased to publish books when he perpetrated an Epic. The later and greater criminal, Mr. George Bentley, of New Burlington-street, whose "After Business: Papers, written in the Intervals of Work," is now before me, is still, flagrantly, a publisher. It is the same red right hand that signs the author's too exiguous cheque, and that dashes off "copy" for the printer. To make the matter worse, the papers of which the volume is composed, mainly a selection of essays from the *Temple Bar Magazine*, are very good indeed. The paper on "Thomas Carlyle" and "What the Firelight fell on" are especially interesting reading; while, as a culmination of outrage, Mr. Bentley sends the volume to me, with a neat inscription saluting me as the founder of *Temple Bar*, and telling me that he has sat since 1870 in the editorial chair in which I first sat some three-and-twenty years ago. Cruel man! The only redeeming point (apart from its literary excellence) about Mr. George Bentley's book is that it is "privately printed." The still small voice of conscience is not, then, wholly hushed in the author-publisher's breast. He can bear in mind the story of the gentlewoman so reduced in circumstances that she was fain to cry "heartstones!" for a living; but who never failed to add to her proclamations of Bath brick the lowly murmured remark, "I hope nobody hears me!"

If Mr. Robert Romer, Q.C., and Senior Wrangler of the University of Cambridge, Liberal candidate for Brighton, succeeds in vanquishing his Conservative opponent, Mr. Marriott, the art of Music will, I should say for the first time, be indirectly represented in the Lower House. Mr. Robert Romer is the son of a very well-known professor of music, Mr. Frank Romer. I cannot call to mind any M.P.'s of the past who have belonged to professionally musical families; although the drama has been represented by Addison, Steele (I cannot discover that either Sir William Davenant or Sir Roger L'Estrange ever sat in the House), Sheridan, Shiel, Talfourd, and Bulwer. Painting has been all but unrepresented. True, Sir John Singleton Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, was the son of an artist; and I have an English version of Tasso, published in the early years of the century, illustrated—and very poorly illustrated—by a Mr. Shelley, M.P.

A once conspicuous figure in the musical world has been called away in Mr. John Pyke Hullah, LL.D., who died at an advanced age on Thursday, the 21st inst. To most people Mr. Hullah will be best known as the courageous musician who, largely developing and improving the former methods, spread a comprehensive system of class teaching throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was so early as 1840 that the late Mr. Hullah began to teach the people of England how to sing. Of course he had his reward at first in detraction and ridicule; and it was thought a right merry jest (on the "Snorthorse" for Schnadhorst principle) to nickname his system "Hullah-baloo." He got over that; and became, successively, Professor of Vocal Music and Harmony at King's College, orchestral conductor at the Royal Academy of Music, organist to the Charterhouse, and Musical Inspector of Training Colleges under the Committee of Council on Education. The last was a good post, with a handsome salary; but the last few years of Mr. Hullah's life were years of infirmity; and he did not die in harness.

I never saw him but once; and that was when I was a very small boy, when I witnessed, at the St. James's Theatre, the first performance of an opera (the manager was constrained by the then existing law to call the piece in the playbill an "operatic burletta") entitled "The Village Coquettes," the music by John Hullah, the libretto by Charles Dickens. It is a far cry to the month of December, 1836; but that was the date of a to me memorable "first night." The libretto of the "Village Coquettes," in its plot a pale pastiche of General Burgoyne's "Lord of the Manor" and Douglas Jerrold's "Kent Day," was somewhat feeble; but Hullah's music was sparkling and melodious. Does anyone sing "Autumn Leaves," or "There's a charm in Spring," nowadays? John Braham, too, who played (in an amazing coat of red plush, a black hunting-cap, and leather gaiters) a wicked squire of amorous propensities, had a song, if I remember aright, with a refrain about a dog and a gun. John Pritt Harley played very amusingly the part of a village busybody; and Gardner, a very droll low comedian, and Strickland, most unctuous of old men, were in the cast. I remember, too, a wonderful wig of black curls worn by "Mr. John Parry, Junior," which curls oscillated in a frantic manner when Mr. John Parry, Junior, sang an indignant ditty beginning "Turn him from his farm!"

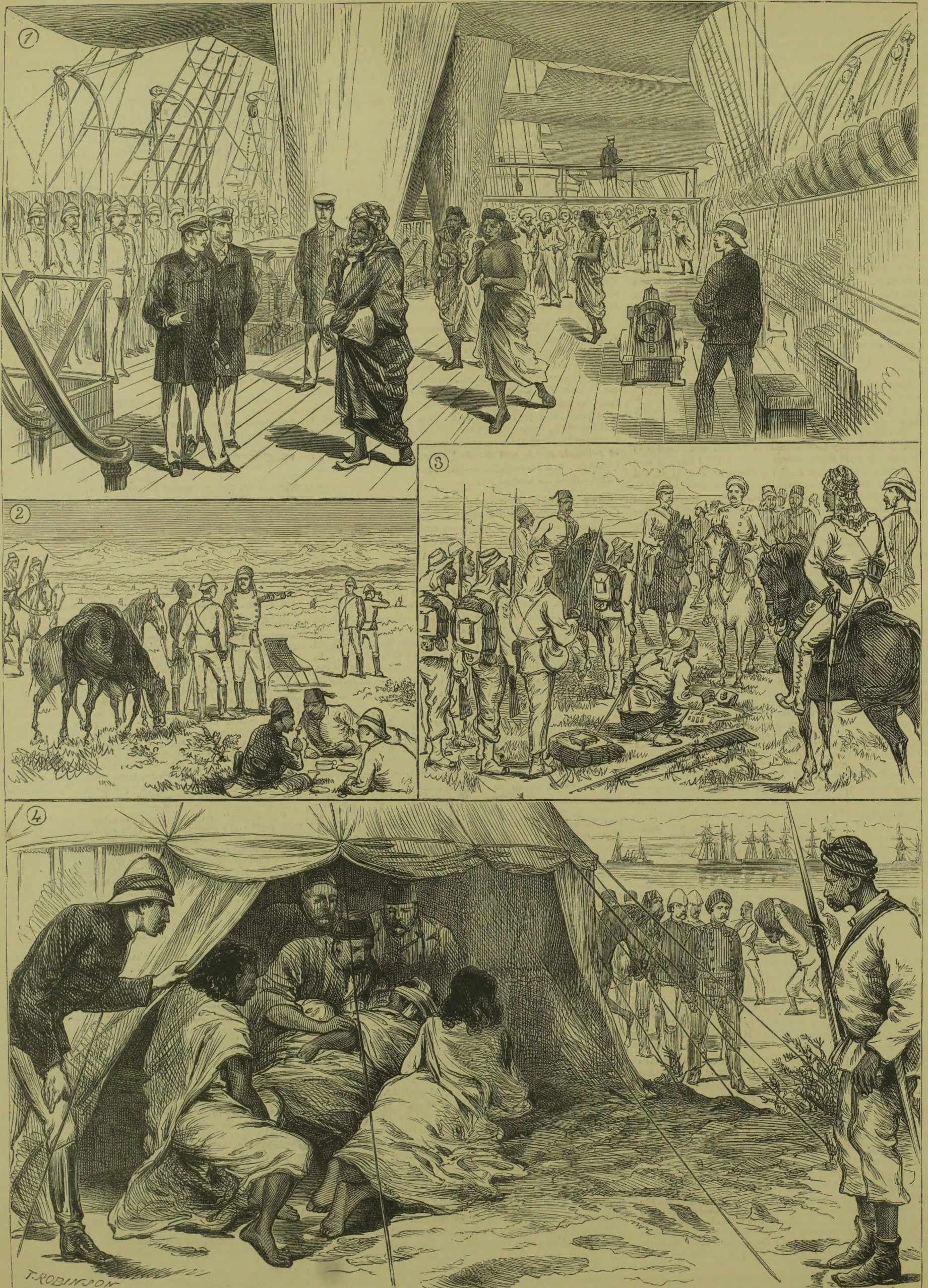
I cannot remember whether Mr. Hullah was called for; but I was taken behind the scenes after the performance (my mother was a member of the company) to see the successful young composer. The author of the libretto was called for by the names of "Boz," "Pickwick," and (by a gentleman in the gallery) "Sam Veller." Young Mr. Charles Dickens bowed his acknowledgments. A very noticeable young gentleman indeed, with luxuriant locks and large grey eyes; his costume a swallow-tailed coat with gilt buttons, crimson velvet waistcoat and white under-waistcoat, black satin stock, two breast-pins conjoined by a little gold chain, large gold chain meandering over waistcoat; black kerseymere "pantaloon," silk stockings and pumps, and yellow kid gloves. A drossy age.

"Tableaux" on the most ornate scale, beautifully "staged" and "costumed," as they say in the world behind the scenes, and the characters therein sustained by the leaders of polite society, seem to have definitively superseded those Acted Charades of one of which Mr. Thackeray has drawn an inimitable picture in "Vanity Fair." What reader of that wonderful fiction will forget the great charade night at Gaunt House, when, to the intense delight of the Marquis of Steyne and his illustrious and noble guests, Mrs. Rawden Crawley made her first appearance in the part of Clytemnestra? She subsequently made another appearance in that terrific part, at Aix-la-Chapelle, for the benefit of Mr. Jos. Sedley.

The Acted Charade, for the time, is dead. Long live the "Tableaux." Society in New York has been rejoicing in these entertainments, the "first families" in Gotham posing in Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women" and Keats's "Eve of St. Agnes." On Thursday, March 13, at the Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, the *Dream of London Society* will either actively participate in or be spectators of two series of "Tableaux," the first from the "Dream of Fair Women," as aforesaid, the second from "The Lord of Burleigh." The "Dream" will be arranged by Messrs. E. J. Poynter, R.A., Mr. E. Long, R.A., Mr. G. Simonds, and Mr. J. A. Linton; and of the *Æsthetics of "The Lord of Burleigh,"* Mr. John Everett Millais, R.A., will take sole charge. The stage arrangements have been entrusted to the able hands of Mr. John O'Connor. The list of lady patrons, headed by Princess Christian, is a most imposing one, and from the patronesses or from the ladies of the committee of management vouchers may be obtained, which will be exchanged for tickets on application to the Hon. Maude Stanley, 40, Dover-street, Piccadilly. I hope that the entertainment (at which the Prince and Princess of Wales have signified their intention of being present) will be a brilliantly successful one; for it is in aid of the funds of a most deserving institution, the Soho Club and Home for Working Girls, in Greek-street, Soho.

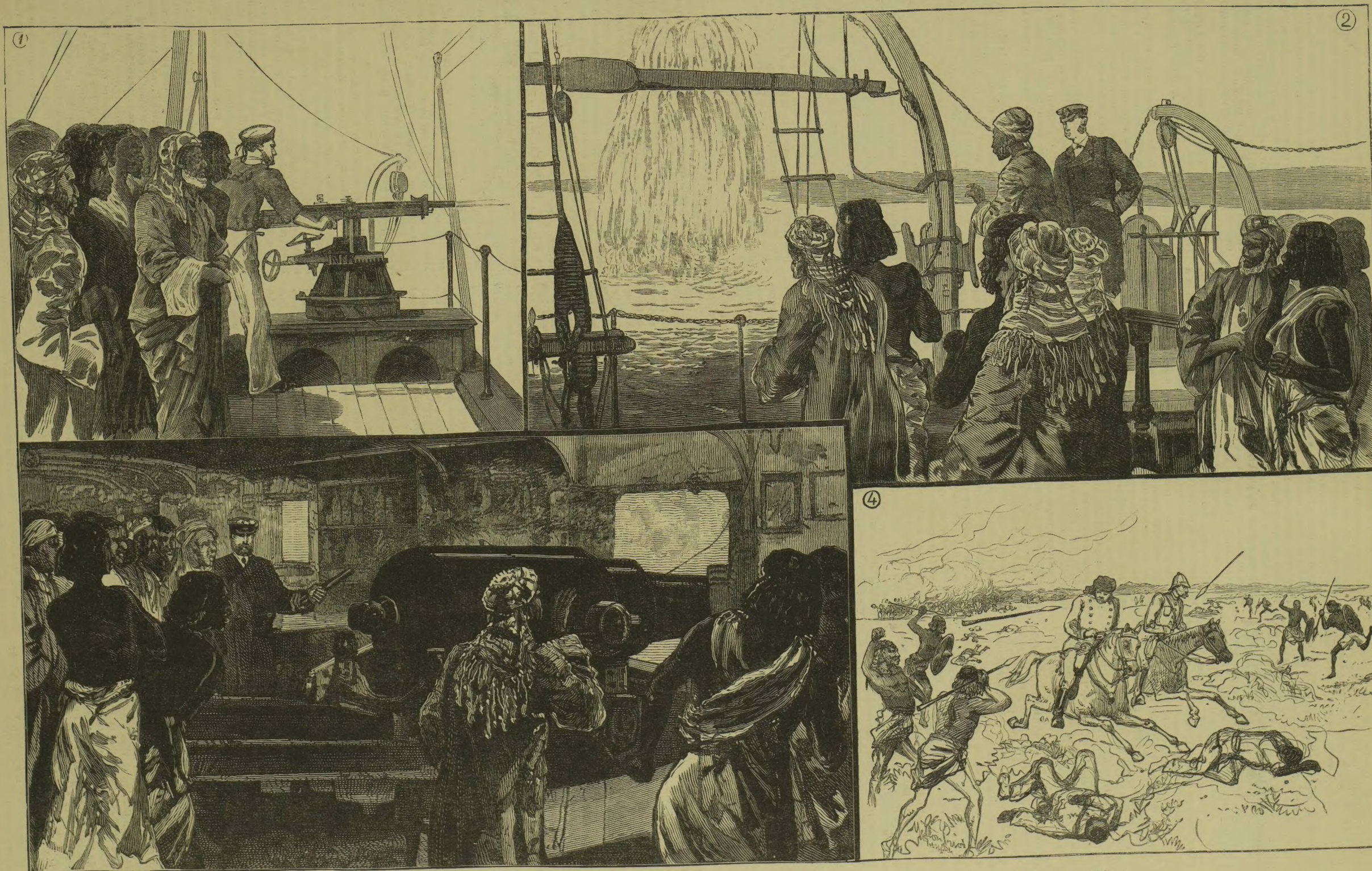
While the Prince of Wales, under experienced medical guidance, has been exploring some of the unloveliest localities of unwashed London, Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, has taken another opportunity to evince her active sympathy for those who are sick and suffering. The earnest interest taken by the Princess in the Children's Hospital at Chelsea is well known; but it was another equally admirable institution, the Westminster Hospital, that, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., was visited by her Royal Highness, who passed through all the wards, speaking kindly words to the patients, and who, ere leaving, expressed herself as much gratified with the brightness and cheerfulness of the wards and the excellence of the nursing.

G. A. S



1. Reception of Friendly Sheikhs on Board H.M.S. Euryalus. 2. Sending Scouts to the Front. 3. Baker Pasha Inspecting Black Troops before Marching. 4. Getting Information from a Wounded Prisoner.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



1. Visit of Friendly Sheikhs to the Euryalus: Firing the Nordenfeldt Gun.

2. Exploding a Gun-Cotton Torpedo.

3. Firing Main-Deck Guns by Electricity.

4. Escape of General Baker Pasha and Colonel Hay from the Fight at Tokar.—(From particulars supplied to our Artist by Baker Pasha.)

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

The surrender of Tokar, its garrison not caring to wait for the relief promised by the British military expedition, was made known in London yesterday week. These men could easily and safely have held out for some time longer, having provisions to the end of the month and great store of ammunition; but they were not inclined to fight. The civil governor of the town, a former adherent of Arabi's party in Egypt, with the majority of the townspeople, opened negotiations with Osman Digna, the leader of the Arab besiegers; and the result was that the whole garrison came out, none being killed or injured. A few made their way to Souakim unarmed.

General Sir G. Graham, who was to have relieved Tokar with the British force ordered out to Souakim on the 11th inst., had landed the better part of his troops at Trinkitat by the end of last week; but this operation has been attended with a serious misadventure on the neighbouring coast. One of the transport ships, the *Neara*, conveying 250 men and horses of the 19th Hussars, went ashore and became a complete wreck; but the men and horses were saved. The *Mansourah*, also, laden with stores and ammunition, likewise ran aground, but has been got off in safety. From these accidents and other causes, General Graham's advance has been delayed. His precise orders, since the surrender of Tokar has removed the original purpose of the expedition, are not publicly known; but he has been in constant communication by telegraph with the War Office. It was thought probable that, having already landed at Trinkitat, and occupied the fortified camp on the shore beyond the lagoon and morass, which Baker Pasha recently constructed, General Graham would advance about eight miles inland to the Wells of Teb, the scene of Baker Pasha's defeat on Feb. 4, to see if Osman Digna, who was reported to be there with 14,000 men, would accept a battle at that place. This might happen on Thursday.

In the meantime, at Souakim, the British troops having left that port and town under the guardianship of Admiral Hewett, with his sailors and marines, and with a number of worthless and mutinous black soldiers, the townsfolk also being apparently disaffected, some anxiety has been felt lest the enemy should make a formidable attack in General Graham's absence. Large bodies of hostile Arabs were met on Monday, three miles from the trenches around the fortified camp, and a British exploring party was forced hastily to retire; at night, the ships in Souakim harbour opened fire, to keep the enemy at a distance. There were rumours in the town that the black soldiers, if not the Egyptians, would join the enemy, if they dared, in case of an attack on Souakim.

Some illustrations of the difficult passage from the landing-place at Trinkitat, crossing the marshes, lagoons, and quicksands of the coast, to follow the route over the sandy plain by which Baker Pasha attempted to advance, with his army, on Monday, the 4th ult., are supplied by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior. He has also, not having been himself present at the disastrous conflict of that day, been furnished with sketches by Mr. Macdonald, the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*; and was further assisted by descriptions he received from Mr. Cameron, of the *Standard*, Major Harvey, Colonel Hay, and Baker Pasha; all these gentlemen kindly coming to visit our Artist in the hospital, where he lay disabled by an accidental hurt of his leg. Our Artist was thus enabled to make correct drawings of the scenes of the rout and flight of the Egyptian army, and the dreadful confusion of the remnant that arrived at the seashore of Trinkitat. This scene is effectively and faithfully delineated in one of our larger Engravings. Other sketches made by our Artist, some days before the expedition left Souakim, represent the road in the direction of Sinkat, with the aspect of the country; and the repulse of a night attack which the Arabs, eight miles from Souakim, made on a reconnoitring party defending itself within the circuit of a "sereeba," or extemporised hedge formed of prickly mimosa thorn-bushes, collected and piled together. General Baker's inspection of a party of black troops is also represented, with a soldier turning out the contents of his cartridge-box to be examined; and, in other sketches, the General sending forth his scouts to explore the front; the officers questioning a wounded prisoner, to get information from him; and the reception of some friendly Arab Sheikhs on board the *Euryalus* flag-ship, with the exhibition to them of various scientific apparatus of naval warfare.

During several days previous to the advance of Baker Pasha on the route to Tokar, a portion of his troops were employed in the fortification of the Trinkitat peninsula. The harbour may be described as a circular bay, measuring seven or eight miles across, and bisected by the above-named peninsula, which runs to a distance of about four miles, in a south-easterly direction, from the African mainland. The sheet of water between the mainland and the southern side of the peninsula is so shallow that an army could wade through it. Our ships are anchored close to the northern shore, and right opposite the camp, which is inclosed within a bow-shaped line of intrenchments, the two ends of which rest on the beach. Where the camp is placed, the peninsula measures about three-quarters of a mile in width; its mainland extremity is intersected by lines of shallow water, which disappear in the hot weather. The margin of the circular bay consists of sand-hills, dotted with brushwood. There the enemy are concealed. Their scouts, easily visible from the camp or shipboard, are scattered in small detached parties, three or four miles distant, above the shore of the mainland which incloses the Trinkitat peninsula in an almost complete circle. Some earthworks have been thrown up on the shore to protect the landing-place.

In a reconnaissance at which General Baker himself was present, the cavalry were suddenly confronted by the enemy in a tangle of hillocks and thick lofty brushwood. The troops behind the line of skirmishers were ordered to retire slowly, by alternate squadrons, a manoeuvre which the comparatively untrained men executed for a time satisfactorily. The skirmishers were called in, and retiring hastily, came in between the third squadron which was then halting, and the other two, which were retreating. The third squadron alone was thus left face to face with the Arabs, who were advancing at a rapid pace, many of them being mounted on dromedaries. The Turks were impatient to fire, and cried out to be led against the enemy. They were eager to follow the example of their commanding officer, Major Giles, who was on foot, and who sent a good many shots amongst his assailants, and knocked over three, if not more of them. But there were strict orders against firing from the ranks, and the men of the third squadron, seeing themselves cut off from their supports, and in danger of being outflanked by the Arabs, whose spears were already within a yard or two of them, turned and fled.

"The Turkish cavalry," says the *Daily News*' correspondent, writing on Feb. 1, "can scout well, and, if they succeeded in drawing the enemy into the open, our Blacks and Egyptians, especially if they had intrenchments to fall back upon, might punish the Arabs severely. There seems no likelihood whatever of their opposing our landing. By 'landing' I mean reaching the mainland, across the shallows which, as already said, divide it from the peninsula on which our camp stands.

To-day our scouting parties have failed to discover any indications of the enemy's being in force. Osman Digna's people have evidently been concentrating themselves inland. But the cavalry settled at least one question—that of a path across the lagoon. In one or two directions the water is inconveniently deep for wading, or hides quicksands. This afternoon four of the horses stuck fast in the bottom, and nearly came to grief. It took half an hour to extricate them—a fine opportunity for an active and resolute enemy. It does seem odd that, though we have been very nearly a week in Trinkitat, we have only now decided how to go to the opposite shore, and still know so very little of the country beyond it.

"As for the infantry, they are adepts in one essential branch at least of African warfare—the construction of intrenchments and sereebas, an art which they may have frequently to exercise on their march to Tokar, and still more frequently if the project of a return march to Souakim by the land instead of the sea route be realised. The sereeba is simply a breastwork of the prickly mimosa, the commonest kind of plant in the desert, and when built compactly, with, of course, the root ends of the bushes turned inwards and the thorny sides outwards, should prove impregnable. During our last march out from Souakim our force of 2000 men ran up a first-rate sereeba in about two hours. It was built in the form of a square, with an out-running angle in the centre of each side (for the purpose of pouring a flanking fire into an assailing body), and, with even the most ordinary troops inside, might keep at bay an army ten times as numerous as the defenders."

The diplomatic negotiations of Baker Pasha, in January, with the Arab Sheikhs from the country north of Souakim, were aided by the presence of the Holy Sheikh from Cairo, Syud Osman El Maghrani, but produced no real advantage. A curious incident of these proceedings was the reception on board H.M.S. *Euryalus* of a crowd of Arab chiefs who had tendered their submission. The *Euryalus*, although in rank only a second-class cruiser, was the largest vessel that had ever entered the port of Souakim. "With her hull, spotlessly white, towering high above the low shores on either hand of the little inlet, her lofty spars and rigging, amidst which the white ensign, with its broad red cross, droops majestically, and row of great guns, Admiral Sir William Hewett's flag ship looks a fit representative of the grand British Navy. She is, in short, every whit as imposing in appearance as were any of the smart frigates and line-of-battle ships of fifty years ago. But the *Euryalus* can boast of powers of destruction—of long-ranging guns and powerful engines—that would have rendered her a match almost singly for the whole of Nelson's fleet. And if she is not supplied so completely as she might be with all the aids to naval warfare that modern invention and science have produced, her crew could still show the simple warriors from the Desert things more wonderful, probably, than even their wildest dreams of magic had imagined. It was to impress upon them the resources which civilisation commands, that the Admiral was asked to receive on board the strange crowd that moved along the broad decks of the vessel, to where he stood to meet them. As they stepped forward and gazed around, wonder and astonishment were clearly depicted on their countenances. The contrast between the Sheikhs arrayed in flowing robes, and the half-naked and swarthy warriors who followed them, with the neat bluejackets and steady marines that stood around, was most striking. Their greetings with the Admiral over, they were taken to look at the big guns, when even Arab stoicism was not proof at the sight of missiles as big nearly as themselves, and of powder in which the grains were larger than grape-shot. The Nordenfolt guns, which showered bullets with what would have proved deadly precision, had they been aimed at, say, a crowd of Arabs charging, were also the objects of much admiration; and then a mine of seventy pounds of gun-cotton sunk over one hundred yards away from the ship was fired by electricity. All these things, it was evident, impressed the sightseers vastly. They huddled together as they moved along the deck, and looked around them timidly, as do a flock of sheep when driven into a strange fold. They were finally sent away, a salute of gun-cotton charges suspended to the yard-arm, and fired by electricity, being accorded to them. There can be no doubt that the English name stands high among the tribes of this neighbourhood."

In addition to the sketches of our Special Artist at Souakim, several from Cairo, representing, as before, the pastimes and amusements of the British soldiers and officers left to protect that city, are inserted in our Supplement this week. Their occasional dealings with Bedouin merchants from the Desert, and their enjoyment of the sport of donkey-racing and the wonders of snake-charming, will be interesting to friends at home. We gave last week a description of the camel corps attached to the native Egyptian Army, and mentioned that we had received a photograph, by Lieut.-Colonel H. St. Leger, of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to illustrate the equipment of the camel-riding soldiers. A couple of these are figured in one of our Engravings. They can march at the rate of fifty miles a day.

The reports from Khartoum and the interior of the Soudan are satisfactory. General Gordon is going on well in his work of pacific arrangement. The town is quiet, and the Arabs are freely bringing into the market food and other country produce. All the Egyptian troops have been removed out of the town, in readiness for their long journey down the Nile to Egypt. The troops from Sennar are expected, as that country along the Blue Nile is tranquil. In Kordofan, the Mahdi remains at El Obeid with a moderate force, having allowed most of his Arab followers to disperse to their homes. Some of the Egyptian garrisons in Darfour have surrendered, while others are closely besieged. The rumours of a rising of the Bishareen Arabs, about Dongola, are not confirmed. Egyptian troops are being sent to guard the frontier at Assouan.

An explosion took place at Covent Garden Theatre on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Gye and a firework artist had been conducting some experiments for the production of lightning effects for scenes in opera, when some of the chemicals exploded, hurting the assistant very much. Mr. Gye escaped without injury.

Under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, the English Cart-Horse Society opened its fifth annual exhibition at the Agricultural Hall on Tuesday. The number of entries was 338, and the prize-list amounted to £650, including a challenge cup, worth 100 guineas. It is stated to have been by far the best show the society has held.

There were three meetings for benevolent purposes on Tuesday. Sir John D. Monckton presided at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, the subscriptions amounting to £14,000; the annual dinner of the London Orphan Asylum was held at the Albion Tavern, the Lord Mayor presiding, contributions amounting to over £3000 being announced; and the annual festival of the Warehousemen and Clerks' School was held at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. Mundella, M.P., in the chair—the subscriptions and donations amounting to upwards of £2000.

FINE ARTS.

In one of the Fine Art Society's rooms, New Bond-street, a series of seventy-three drawings of "The Tidal Thames," by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, are being shown. The collection, which comprises the studies of the last year only, furnishes remarkable evidence of the industry, the original unconventional observation, and the great technical skill, to which we have frequently borne witness, and which brought the artist into prominent notice when displayed in his pictures of the bombardment of Alexandria, exhibited in these same rooms a year or so back. It was studies such as these that resulted also in the very vigorous and striking picture of the Thames "below bridge," in the last exhibition at Burlington House, which the Academicians bought from the Chantry Bequest.

At a general meeting of the members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, summoned in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Louis Haghe, K.L., who has for many years been the president of the society, Mr. James D. Linton was elected president, and Mr. J. H. Mole vice-president. The title of honorary president was at the same time conferred upon Mr. Haghe.

The second conversazione of the Artists and Amateurs' Society took place on Tuesday night at the Art Galleries, Prince's Hall, Piccadilly. A large number of members and friends were present.

The marble bust of Longfellow, which will be unveiled to-day (Saturday) in Westminster Abbey by the Dean, was exhibited at a private view on Monday in the studio of the sculptor, Mr. Thomas Brock, A.R.A., who has succeeded in producing a remarkable likeness of the poet as he looked some eight or ten years ago.

It was decided at Sheffield yesterday week to erect a building at Weston Park, at a cost of not less than £15,000, to accommodate the collection of paintings, value £80,000, recently left to the town by the late Mr. Mappin, of Buchlands. The building will be erected so as to admit of extension with a view to other bequests.

The subject of Professor Newton's seventh and concluding lecture on Monuments of Lycian Art, delivered at University College, was the great tomb at Djöl bashi, near Myra, lately explored by Professor Benndorf, under whose direction the remarkable friezes which decorated the peribolos of this tomb had been transported to the new Hof-Museum at Vienna.

The programme of prizes offered by the Goldsmiths' Company, with a view to the encouragement of technical education in the design and execution of works in the precious metals, has been issued, and amounts to £430. The highest prize is one of £70 for the best model finished ready for casting of a group, "Huntsman, mounted on horseback, with two dogs," the extreme height of the man not to exceed fourteen inches. Other prizes (thirty-six in number) vary in amount from £2 to £35, four of which are offered, with a view to the encouragement of art, taste, and workmanship among apprentices. Everything offered for competition must have been made during the present year, and by a British subject, and the prizes will only be given to the actual executants. The prizes will be awarded next December, and objects of art and workmanship must be sent in by the competitors, to Goldsmiths' Hall, in the week ending Nov. 22.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lieutenant-General Higginson, C.B., presided yesterday week at the Horse Guards at a meeting of commanding officers of Volunteer Corps, to take into consideration the organisation, equipment, and other matters connected with the volunteer force. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the Martini-Henry should be substituted for the Snider, and several other questions were discussed. General Higginson said he would report the result of the meeting to the authorities.

The Secretary of State for War has approved of four field days being held by the volunteers on Easter Monday—a large one at Portsmouth, and three smaller ones to be held at Dover, Aldershot, and Chatham. The local military authorities have been directed to call for returns of the volunteer corps wishing to take part.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided last Saturday at the annual winter inspection of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, which took place in Westminster Hall. He addressed the Volunteers on the necessity of our having force enough to preserve law and order, and to defend ourselves from aggression. Miss Smith presented the prizes which had been won during the past year.

The twenty-fourth annual distribution of prizes to the 4th Volunteer Battalion of the Essex Regiment was made on Monday night in Guildhall by the Lady Mayoress.

Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, K.C.B., will to-day (Saturday) inspect the London corps of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers on board President, in the West India Docks.

Preliminary steps have been taken with a view to the holding of an Industrial Exhibition at the east end of London.

The Lord Chancellor is engaged upon a scheme whereby the existing circuit towns are to be rearranged and grouped, so as to obviate the waste of time which is now so frequently occasioned by the Judges finding no business to dispose of on their arrival at some of the smaller assize towns.

On the part of the Shipwrights' Company, Lady John Manners was on Saturday last presented with a bust of her husband, who was Master of the Company at the time of the International Shipping Exhibition. The Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote were among the speakers at the subsequent banquet.

On Tuesday the Archbishop of York presided over a meeting held at Willis's Rooms in aid of the Bishop of Rochester's Ten Churches Fund. Amongst the speakers were Viscount Middleton, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and the Bishops of Winchester, Lichfield, and Rochester. The amount subscribed has been £42,350, and £8000 more is needed before the whole of the ten churches can be built.

At a meeting of the governors of the University College for North Wales, last Saturday, the Earl of Powis was elected president; Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., and Mr. Richard Davies, M.P., vice-presidents; Mr. John Roberts, M.P., hon. treasurer; and on the council twelve Nonconformists and six Churchmen were elected. The promises of subscriptions towards the college were reported to amount to £30,000, and arrangements were made for the opening of the college in temporary premises during the summer.

The annual meeting of the members of the Newspaper Press Fund was held last Saturday, at the offices, 55, Strand. In the absence of Lord Houghton, the president, Mr. Hyde Clarke, the treasurer, presided. The number of members is now 457. During the past year twenty grants were made to members and relatives of deceased members, amounting to £725; twenty-eight grants were made to non-members and relatives of deceased non-members, the sum disbursed being £118. A further sum has been added to the invested funds of the institution, which now amount to nearly £15,000.

MUSIC.

The Philharmonic Society—as already briefly recorded—opened its seventy-second season on Thursday week. The arrangements for the new series of six concerts include a recurrence to the early conditions of a change of conductor at each of the performances, the office being, this year, an honorary one. It remains to be seen whether this system will be an improvement on the usual engagement of a permanent salaried conductor. The gentlemen at present named for the divided post during the current season are Mr. G. Mount, Mr. C. V. Stanford, Mr. J. F. Barnett, and Mr. F. H. Cowen. All these are well known as experienced and competent conductors; there is no question as to this, but only as to the expediency of shifting from one to another. Last week's opening concert was ably directed by Mr. Mount. As the programme—although of strong interest—was devoid of novelty, brief notice of the performances may suffice. Spohr's symphony "Die Weihe der Töne" ("The Consecration of Sound"), and other well-known orchestral pieces, were very effectively rendered; Mr. Carrodus gave a fine performance of Beethoven's violin concerto, and Miss Clara Asher played, with much success, Mendelssohn's "Capriccio Brillant" for piano-forte (with orchestral accompaniment). Madame Patey was the vocalist, her solos having been the "Inflammatus" from Dvorák's "Stabat Mater," and Haydn's "Spirit Song."

The Sacred Harmonic Society's concert of yesterday (Friday) week was devoted to a performance of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," which was given with many omissions, as necessitated by its extreme length, it having been intended for use, as service music, on six days. It was generally well rendered in its orchestral, choral, and solo details. The chorus-singing was mostly satisfactory, and the pieces for solo voices were well rendered by Miss Marriott, Madame Patey, Mr. H. Kearton, and Mr. Bridson. The beautiful "Slumber-song" was finely sung by Madame Patey; and the Echo-song, by Miss Marriott (the answering passages by Miss M. Beare), also produced a great effect. Mr. H. Kearton gained deserved applause by his rendering of the florid air, "Haste, ye shepherds;" and Mr. Bridson, in the bass part of the duets with Miss Marriott, "Lord, Thy mercy" and "Tis well," and in other instances, contributed to a generally efficient performance. Mr. W. H. Cummings conducted, as at the previous concert, when he replaced Mr. Charles Hallé, on account of that gentleman's illness, which, however, was only temporary, the second replacement having been in accordance with an arrangement made on the first occasion.

The Monday Popular Concert of this week brought back Herr Joachim as leading and solo violinist. His exceptional merits were again specially displayed in three movements from Bach's Sonatas for Violin without accompaniment. These works, enormously difficult, have, perhaps, scarcely ever been so finely rendered as by Herr Joachim, who met with an enthusiastic reception. The selection, which contained no novelty, included vocal pieces gracefully sung by Miss Santley. Madame Schumann will be the pianist at the concert of next Monday evening.

Mr. Willing's choir gave an extra concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when the performances were given in aid of a fund for restoring churches near Coventry. The programme included two specialties—a new setting, by Mr. E. H. Thorne, of the 57th Psalm, and a selection from Handel's Italian oratorio, "La Resurrezione," given for the first time here. The psalm contains some pleasing and expressive writing—chiefly choral, with orchestral accompaniments—interspersed with some effective tenor solo passages, which were well sung by Mr. Chilly. Handel's work was produced at Rome in 1708, before his great English oratorios, to which, of course, it is not comparable. It yet contains some beautiful music, especially the choruses at the end of each part, these being the only choral pieces. The well-known air "O voi dell' erebo"—often heard in concert-rooms—was finely sung, as on former occasions, by Mr. Santley; the soprano, contralto, and tenor solos having been mostly well rendered, respectively, by Miss J. Griffin, Madame Enriquez, and Mr. Chilly. A good performance of Mendelssohn's music to "Athalia" closed the programme, the solo vocalists having been the Misses Robertson and Griffin. Mr. Santley read the illustrative text very impressively. The chorus-singing throughout the evening was bright and ready. Mr. Willing conducted ably, and Mr. A. J. Eyre was an efficient organist.

Ash Wednesday was celebrated by performances of sacred music at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall. In the first-named locale the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, directed by Mr. Barnby, gave "The Messiah."

The fine organ, built a few years ago by Messrs. Bryceson for Mr. Nathaniel Holmes, of The Hall, Primrose Hill-road, was performed on by several skilful organists last Saturday afternoon, in order to manifest its merits and powers prior to its removal to the Albert Exhibition Palace, Battersea Park, for which it has been purchased. The instrument is one of the largest and finest in existence, and was very ably handled in various styles by Messrs. N. Holmes, Hoyte, Caldicott, and Shillington.

The Guildhall School of Music, so successfully directed by Mr. Weist-Hill, gave an orchestral and choral concert in the Guildhall, last Saturday afternoon.

The second of Signor Monari-Rocca's "Cosmopolitan" concerts of vocal and instrumental music was given at Steinway Hall last week. The programme was of a varied character, and comprised the names of several esteemed vocalists—among them being the concert-giver, Madame Mattei, and Signor I. De Lara; Signor Ducci having been the solo pianist, and Signor Li Calsi the conductor.

M. De Pachmann gave his farewell recital at St. James's Hall on Thursday, when his programme consisted of a selection of classical and brilliant pianoforte music of various styles and periods.

The Royal Italian Opera Company will begin a new season at Covent Garden Theatre on Tuesday, April 29—as we announced some time ago. We are now in possession of some details of the arrangements, as stated in a preliminary prospectus issued by the management. Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's "Colomba" (produced at Drury Lane Theatre by Mr. Carl Rosa in April last), is to be given in Italian, the principal characters sustained by Madame Pauline Lucca and Miss Griswold—and M. Reyer's "Sigurd" (recently brought out at Brussels) is to be given, with the important feature of Madame Albani in the cast. A welcome announcement is that of the continued co-operation of Madame Adelina Patti; the list of engagements including the names of Mesdames Sembrich, Scallchi, Durand, Crosmond; Mdles. Tremelli, Reggiani, and De Vere (a new appearance); Signori Mierzinski, Nicolini, Marconi, Soulauroix, Gotogni, Devoyod, De Reszké, Monti, and Novara. Signor Bevigiani and M. Dupont will again be the conductors. As we have previously stated, German operas will be given at Covent Garden Theatre by a special company, conducted by Herr Richter. There are to be twelve nights, in June and July, alternating with those of the Italian opera performances. Further details will soon be furnished by the issue of a complete prospectus.

Dr. John Hullah died last week, in his seventy-second year. In early life he produced three operettas, "The Village Coquettes," at the St. James's Theatre, in 1836; "The Barber of Bassora" and "The Outpost," both at Covent Garden Theatre, respectively, in 1837 and 1838. His chief celebrity, however, was gained by his successful promotion of class-singing by a method of popular instruction based on that of Wilhelm. He began this career in 1840, and pursued it for many years with wide-spread results. He afterwards gave important concerts at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, until 1860, when the building was destroyed by fire. He was appointed Professor of Vocal Music at King's College, was also for a period conductor of the concerts of the Royal Academy of Music (where he had been a student), and was made inspector of music in training colleges in England and Scotland in 1872, having resigned the office ten years later. Dr. Hullah was also known as a lecturer, and as the author of many works on the theory and practice of music; and his accomplishments were large and varied outside, as well as within, his special province.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

MISS MARY ANDERSON.

Our Extra Supplement is a Portrait of this beautiful and accomplished American actress, who is now playing the classical part of "Galatea" at the Lyceum Theatre, and whose engagement there will end in about five weeks. She was born at Sacramento, in California, on July 28, 1859. Her father died a soldier's death at Mobile, in the American Civil War, when she was three years old. Her mother, Mrs. Anderson, afterwards married Dr. Hamilton Griffin, who encouraged the earliest inclination of his infant step-daughter for dramatic recitations. When she was thirteen years of age she saw the performance of Edwin Booth as Richard III., Macbeth, and Hamlet, and resolved to become an actress. She became acquainted with Miss Charlotte Cushman, who kindly gave her some instruction; and she frequently spent ten hours a day reading and reciting. Her first public appearance was made on Nov. 27, 1875, at Macaulay's Theatre, Louisville, where Dr. Griffin was then in practice. The character chosen for her debut was Juliet. The young actress took her audience by storm, and her success was assured. On Feb. 20 of the following year she reappeared at the same theatre, and played Juliet, Bianca in Dean Milman's "Fazio," Evadne in Shiel's drama of that name, and Julia in "The Hunchback" of Sheridan Knowles. In March she went to St. Louis and appeared as Pauline in Lord Lytton's "Lady of Lyons;" then went on to New Orleans, and played Meg Merrilies in an adaptation of Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Rannier." On Sept. 11 of the same year, at San Francisco, she first played Parthenia in Maria Lovell's play of "Ingomar." On Jan. 5, 1877, Miss Anderson first appeared as Lady Macbeth at the National Theatre, Washington. On Nov. 11, in the ensuing year, she appeared as Berte in an adaptation, by Miss Ford, of Count Henri de Bourneir's drama, "La Fille de Roland." In 1877 and 1878 Miss Anderson acted at Philadelphia and Boston, and made her first appearance in New York on Nov. 16, 1878. In the early part of the next year she came to England, visited Stratford-on-Avon; went the round of the London theatres; and made the acquaintance of Madame Ristori and Madame Sarah Bernhardt. On her return to America, Miss Anderson played the Countess in Sheridan Knowles's "Love," Ion in Judge Talfourd's tragedy, and Galatea in Mr. W. S. Gilbert's mythological drama. On Sept. 1 of last year she first appeared at the Lyceum as Parthenia, on Oct. 28 she played Pauline, and on Dec. 8 Galatea. Her career in England has been one continuous triumph.

"Get a piece that will draw" was the panacea suggested by Mr. William Farren the Elder to a company of actors who had formed themselves into a "commonwealth," but who, do what they could, were unable to surmount the difficulties of a continuous "beggary account of empty boxes," with a pit and gallery equally void. We have at the present time a plenteous variety of actors and actresses who "draw;" but, with the exception of pantomimes and burlesques, and now and again so sensational a drama as powerful and realistic as "In the Ranks" at the Adelphi, the number of "pieces that draw" is steadily and lamentably diminishing. Of dramatists who believe themselves capable of producing plays in every style there are no doubt a large number; for there is normally a strong cohort of aspirants for fame and profit as playwrights whose ill fortune it is rarely to have their aspirations gratified, for the simple reason that the majority of their plays are utterly unactable; and as just now we have nearly twice as many theatres (more are being built) than there is any necessity for, the aggregate of impracticable dramatists on hand is, probably, proportionally larger than was the case twenty or even ten years ago. On the other hand, the supply of "pieces that will draw" has not only failed to keep pace with the demands of managers and the public, but has actually fallen below its former average. The establishment of a Republic in France has scarcely been favourable to the development of dramatic production of the Channel; and notwithstanding the bright gifts of M. Victorien Sardou and Dumas fils, it can scarcely be said that contemporary France possesses any dramatic authors who can be ranked as peers of the Elder Dumas or of Scribe. The grand difficulty which besets all playwrights in all countries is that of discovering new plots and new types of human character. It may be that there are few if any left to discover. It is on record that Lessing, the author of "Nathan der Weise," shutting himself up in his study for months together, resolutely read through the "Teatro Español"—all the tragedies and comedies de capa y espada, the saynetes and farces of Vicente Garcia de la Huerta, of Calderon de la Barca, of Lope de Vega, and the whole prolific tribe of Iberian dramatists: concluding with a complete course of the Italians Metastasio and Goldoni; and that, at the end of his travail, he confessed that he had been only able to find six pieces against which there might not be urged the fatal objection—"it's been done before."

Want of originality in incident and strength in construction have been the cause of the restricted success achieved by Mr. Brander Matthews' play of "Margery's Lovers" at the Court. Mr. Brander Matthews is favourably known as an expert and popular American journalist; and at least he has written some very neat and crisp dialogue in "Margery's Lovers." He has likewise certainly no small sense of humour, which has been eagerly pounced upon by Mrs. John Wood, and developed to the superlative degree of raciness in the character of Mrs. Sal Webster. But it is unfortunately difficult to take much interest in the groups of card-sharps, adventurers, and blasé "swells" congregated at Nice in Mr. Matthews' play, and who uncomfortably remind the audience of the funeral baked meats of "Diplomacy" and "Odette," coldly furnishing forth Margery's marriage table. There is some very good acting in the piece besides the superb impersonation of Mrs. John Wood, and the able assistance rendered her by her clever foil, young Mr. Charles Coote. Mr. Clayton, as a somnolent "swell," plays very efficiently the part of an honest

and straightforward English gentleman; but either he fails to rouse himself, or there is nothing in his part to rouse him to raise it above the level of well-sustained commonplace. Mr. Mackintosh, as a South American adventurer, is duly artistic and impressive; but still, he is not seen at his best; and Mr. Arthur Cecil, as an ancient and dilapidated black-leg, has, of course, a wonderful "make-up," and, equally of course, is indefatigable in his painstaking to give point and incisiveness to an unpleasant part. Mrs. Beerbohm-Tree as the blackleg's daughter is a pleasing and intelligent ingénue; but Mr. Cartwright is scarcely a model lover. Early in March "Margery's Lovers" will be replaced by Mr. Gilbert's "Dan'l Druce," which, it is sincerely to be hoped, will be found by Messrs. John Clayton and Arthur Cecil to prove "a piece that will draw." A new afterpiece is also promised, in which Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Cecil will appear.

Ere this Journal goes to press, Signor Salvini will have appeared (Thursday, Feb. 28) at Covent Garden as Othello; and this instant Saturday he will play King Lear. I hope to be able to chronicle the Othello performance of the famous Italian tragedian in "The Playhouses" of next week.

G. A. S.

Dramatic recitals by Miss Amy Sedgwick and Miss Glamoye will be given in the Banqueting-Room, St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening next.

Mr. Charles Du-Val, one of the most versatile of entertainers, repeated his powerfully realistic recital of J. S. Le Fanu's "Shamus O'Brien" at the 250th representation of "Odds and Ends" at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday).

Mr. S. Brandram gave a recital of "The Merchant of Venice" on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, before a large audience, who repeatedly showed by their applause their appreciation of the excellent manner in which the various characters in the play were rendered. Next Tuesday Mr. Brandram will give a miscellaneous selection.

As the result of last Actors' Saturday, the Actors' Benevolent Fund has been strengthened by the addition of £2500, which includes, besides some liberal contributions already mentioned, £50 from Mr. W. S. Gilbert, £25 from Major Lorne, and £20 from Mr. Edgar Bruce. A benefit performance at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, despite a very wet night, realised £54 for the fund. The proceeds of a morning performance at the Novelty Theatre on Tuesday, when Mr. T. G. Warren's new and farcical comedy of "Nita's First" was produced, were devoted, through the generosity of Miss Nelly Harris, to the same object, as well as the receipts at several succeeding matinées at this theatre. A benefit for the Actors' Benevolent Fund is also to be given at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Gold is coming from America, and the money market is now easier in tendency; but, gratifying as that is in its way, we can hardly expect any appreciable revival of confidence for the present. There is, however, reason to suppose that the effects of the recent severe experience are passing away more easily than was expected. At all events, no public failures are taking place. The amount of Stock Exchange business doing is, however, slight, and speculation is, in a particular degree, under a ban. The banks do not seem to have agreed upon any new policy as to making advances, but increased care is exercised on the old lines. In connection with this subject it ought, for the credit of the Stock Exchange, to be put on record that the Committee have suspended for two years two firms of brokers who were proved to have been doing speculative business with clerks. This only means, it may be supposed, that such members must not, during their suspension, enter the Stock Exchange, and the Committee can do no more, but there is nothing to prevent such brokers executing orders for their clients through other brokers.

By the great majority of 136 to 63 the Dominion Parliament have declared in favour of advancing to the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company the money required to finish the line. There could be no clearer manifestation of the national will in regard to this highway; and it would now seem wise for all opponents to recognise the inevitable, and to direct their minds to the still open question of how to work doubly-occupied districts without loss. It is, of course, certain that sooner or later agreed rates, at the very least, must be adopted; and it is no less obvious that it is better to come to agreement this year than next. But it is feared that the feeling in Canada is so inflamed that reason speaks to deaf ears at present. We who are outside the arena, and see with calmness the many considerations which are at stake, can only wait for some opportunity of being heard.

Of market incidents this week there have been few. Canadian Pacific shares have not risen as the result of the vote, while Grand Trunk stocks have fallen, upon telegraphic statements as to a hostile attitude having been taken up towards the Canadian Government in regard to the Canadian Pacific loan. As regards the coming dividend of the Grand Trunk, it is generally believed that the third preference will get 2 per cent for the year. Another feature this week has been a rebound in Mexican railway stock. This movement may be warranted by the condition of the "account," but the public will do well, one would think, to in future keep aloof from a company whose directors are not able to protect their constituents from such experiences as have been gone through of late. Another movement is in Hudson's Bay shares. Purchasers within the Stock Exchange are relying upon the really important advance in the price of the company's firm, and there have been added, with far less ground one would think, expectations in regard to land sales, discoveries of coal, &c. Water stocks have now nearly recovered all that was lost during the late scare, thus justifying the view expressed here at the time. Holders of Egyptian bonds are watching with interest for a declaration of Mr. Vincent's plans for meeting the new difficulties of the Egyptian financial situation. Another loan and the suspension of the sinking funds are, it is thought, the least that can be attempted.

T. S.

In the action for breach of promise of marriage brought by Miss Fortescue against Lord Garmoye, damages being laid at £30,000, extension of time has been granted for the delivery of the statement of defence.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, president of the British Beekeepers' Association, presided at the annual meeting of the association, held at the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the 20th ult. The report showed that there were 460 members, and that thirty-four country associations were affiliated to it.

At the annual meeting of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, held at the Mansion House on Thursday week, Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., the chairman, stated that with the buildings which were being constructed by the company they would have a total of 24 acres of land, on which 4814 dwellings and 140 shops would have been erected, for accommodating about 25,000 persons of the working classes.



THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MR. ARTHUR PEEL, M.P. FOR WARWICK.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

The successor of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Brand, G.C.B., in the Speakership of the House of Commons, is Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel, M.P. for Warwick. Mr. Arthur Peel, who is the youngest son of the late Sir Robert Peel, Prime Minister, was born in August, 1829, and was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A., in 1852, and was second class in the mathematical school. His name appears on the rolls of the Inner Temple as a student, but he was never called to the Bar. He unsuccessfully contested Coventry in 1863, but in 1865 he was returned as a Liberal for Warwick, for which borough he has sat since. He was Secretary to the Poor Law Board from December, 1868, to January, 1871; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade from the latter date to August, 1873; and then Secretary to the Treasury until February, 1874. He was also Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from April to December, 1880. He married, in 1862, the eldest daughter of William Stratford Dugdale, of Merevale, Warwickshire. His country residence is The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Bullock, of Leamington.

MR. C. I. ELTON, M.P.

Mr. Charles Isaac Elton, of The Manor House, Whitestaunton, near Chard, Somersetshire, and Crauley-place, London, and of the Union Club, has been elected to the seat, vacated by Mr. Fenwick-Bisset, for West Somerset. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. Frederick Bayard Elton, by his marriage with Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Charles Abraham Elton, Bart. He was born at Southampton in December, 1839, was educated at Cheltenham College, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1862, and the same year was elected a Fellow of Queen's College. Subsequently, entering as a law student at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the Bar by that Honourable Society in 1865, and has since practised at the Chancery Bar. He is in the commission of the peace for the county of Somerset, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, and lord of the manor of Whitestaunton, which property he inherited under the will of the late Mr. I. Elton in 1869. Mr. Elton is the author of a work entitled "The Origins of English History," published last year, and of a

volume of "Travels in Norway;" also of several works on the "Tenures of Kent," the "Law of Commons," the "Law of Copyholds," and other subjects connected with real property. He married, in 1863, Mary Augusta, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Strachey, of Ashwick Grove, Somerset.

The Portrait is from a photograph taken by Mr. W. C. Waldron, of Chard.

THE LATE MAJOR MORICE BEY.

One of the English officers attached to Baker Pasha's army, who were killed in the disastrous fight of Feb. 4 between Trinkitat and Tokar, was the Paymaster, Morice Bey (Major James A. Morice), Inspector-General of the Coast Guard in Egypt. This gallant officer, whose death is greatly lamented by his numerous personal acquaintance, entered the Royal Marine Light Infantry, as second Lieutenant, in 1856, and served on board H.M.S. Marlborough, Pembroke, and Lord Clyde. He retired from the service in 1872, with the rank of Major. In 1876 he went to Egypt, and obtained the official appointment mentioned above, which he has held since that time; but, during the Egyptian campaign of 1882, as well as in the preceding events at Alexandria, where Morice Bey was Acting Consul after the murderous riots of June 11, he rendered most valuable assistance. He was highly commended by Lord Wolseley, Sir Archibald Alison, General Graham, Colonel Howard Jones, commanding the Royal Marines, and the commanders of H.M.S. Inflexible and H.M.S. Invincible, for various services he had performed; executing a most useful reconnaissance on July 23, near Alexandria, and taking soundings in the water of the lakes; accompanying the battalion of Marines when it repelled the attack at Kassassin, on Sept. 9, and there capturing an Egyptian officer; and, at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, acting as interpreter on the staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley. After the termination of that campaign, Morice Bey escorted the exiled prisoners, Arabi and his companions, in December, from Cairo to Ceylon; upon his return he was appointed a member of the court-martial for trying the prisoners charged with the massacres of June and July, 1882. He was also employed at Alexandria, on the outbreak of cholera, in organising and directing the work of removing the sewage of that city out to sea, having volunteered for this service, and offered also to

undertake the cleansing of Damietta. Two or three months ago, when Baker Pasha's force was being collected at Souakim, an officer of tried courage and of undoubted integrity was wanted to act as paymaster, and gladly were the proffered services of Morice Bey accepted. Writing under date Jan. 9, Morice, like O'Donovan, seemed to have a prescience of disaster, but he says: "I have eaten the salt of Egypt for seven years, and I cannot desert her in her hour of need." How he fought and fell with his face to the foe is told by the correspondent of the *Daily News*, an eye-witness of the conflict, who saw Morice Bey and Surgeon Leslie standing together, and who says, "Morice Bey, after he had received a spear-thrust through the side, killed three of his assailants." He and Dr. Leslie fell almost at the same moment. Captain Forestier Walker and Lieutenant Smith, in like manner, stood at their posts until they were speared.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry.

GENERAL SIR G. GRAHAM, K.C.B.

The Commander of the British military force on the Red Sea coast of the Eastern Soudan is Major-General Sir Gerald Graham, K.C.B., V.C., who commanded the Second Brigade in the army of Lord Wolseley in Egypt, and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He was born in 1831, and is a son of the late Dr. R. H. Graham, M.D., of Eden Bross, Cumberland. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, entered the Royal Engineers in 1850, and became Captain in 1858, Major in 1859, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1861, Colonel in 1869, and Major-General in 1881. He was in the Crimean War, at Alma and Inkerman, and at the assault on the Redan; was twice wounded, and twice mentioned in despatches; was employed in destroying the docks of Sebastopol, and received the Victoria Cross, with all the medals and decorations for that campaign. In the Chinese War of 1860, he was at the attack of the Taku Forts and at the surrender of Peking, was again severely wounded, and was mentioned in despatches. At home, during several years, he has been Assistant-Director of Works for Barracks. He received the thanks of Parliament for his services in command of a brigade in the Egyptian campaign, and was made a Knight of the Bath, having been nominated C.B. in 1868. Sir Gerald Graham is married to the widow of the late Rev. G. B.



A sereeba in front of Khartoum
repelled a night attack
of the enemy.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: REPULSE OF A NIGHT ATTACK OF THE ENEMY IN A "SEREEBA," FORMED OF MIMOSA BUSHES, EIGHT MILES FROM SOUAKIM.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Black, daughter of G. Durrant, Esq., of Elmhall, Suffolk. A brother officer, Major-General Mervyn Drake, in a letter published this week, speaks with cordial admiration of General Graham's distinguished gallantry shown in the Crimea, in China, and in Egypt. Lord Wolseley, he remarks, who knows how to pick men, put Graham in front, and let him have the brunt of the fighting. He landed the first troops at Ismailia, fought at El Magfar and Tel-el-Mahuta, led the advance to Mahsaneh and to Kassassin, where on Aug. 27, with 1700 men and three guns, he withstood and beat off the attack of 10,000, with fifteen guns, "showing the highest qualities of a General, caution, firmness, patience, pluck, and determination." In the second battle of Kassassin, on Sept. 9, and in the final battle of Tel-el-Kebir on the 13th, General Graham also took part. The soldiers of his brigade were greatly attached to "one who, while stern as to discipline, was ever mindful of their comfort and watchful for their safety, and certain, as they believed, always to lead them to victory."

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Nothing could have been in better taste than the serious and earnest speech in which the Marquis of Salisbury on Friday, Feb. 22, moved in the House of Lords for a Royal Commission to inquire into "the housing of the working classes in populous places." The evils of overcrowding in the miserable dwellings of the poor are generally admitted. Lord Salisbury, accordingly, had the House with him when in grave and sympathetic tones, and in characteristically terse and clear language, he forcibly brought every phase of this national problem home to his listeners—the urgent need for sanitary improvements and a better supply of water, the difficulties in the way of satisfactory compensation, and the inexpediency of pulling down condemned tenements without providing fresh habitations for the evicted. Frequently cheered in the course of his admirable address, the noble Marquis evoked an emphatic chorus of approval when he entered an impressive protest against a continuance of a system debasing and demoralising to the masses. While Lord Carrington quietly read his printed speech expressing the readiness of the Government to agree to the request for the appointment of the Royal Commission, provided the scope of the inquiry was extended to the country as well as to "populous places," the Prince of Wales left his seat on the cross-bench for a moment to speak to Sir Charles Dilke, who was standing in front of the Throne, an interested listener, inasmuch as the President of the Local Government Board will officiate as Chairman of the Royal Commission.

The Prince spoke next. It should in justice to his Royal Highness be stated that his speech, the first he has made in the House, was admirable in every way. Heartily sympathising with the motion, the Prince of Wales lifted his resonant voice, and made each word of his brief address tell. He gladly accepted a seat on the Royal Commission, made apt references to the improvements he had been enabled to effect in the cottages on his Norfolk estate, and to his recent exploration of some squalid courts in St. Pancras and Holborn, and concluded with an earnest hope "that the result of this Royal Commission will be to recommend to Parliament measures of a thorough and drastic kind, which may be the means of ameliorating not only the dwellings of our poor, but their condition generally." The Earl of Shaftesbury followed in support of Lord Salisbury, citing from the rich stores of his personal experiences among the poor of London appalling facts as to the depths of misery and degradation into which the humblest toilers are plunged. In a word, not a single noble Lord took exception to the appointment of the Royal Commission, her Majesty's cordial approval of which was signified on Tuesday by Earl Sydney. It may be noted that the Queen's message ended "with the earnest hope that this inquiry may lead to the improvement of the poorest and most suffering classes of my subjects."

What is the policy of the Government in the eastern part of the Sudan? Under cover of this question, the Earl of Wemyss from the cross-benches on Tuesday fired a series of awkward interrogations at Earl Granville as to the orders sent to General Graham at Trinkitat. The pith of the Foreign Secretary's reply was, that "it is not desirable to ask for details of operations that are now going on." But this obvious objection did not save the noble Earl from the scathing remarks of the Marquis of Salisbury, who, fortified by the knowledge that he had secured a majority of one hundred against the Ministry on this very point, said, amid Opposition cheering, "We have really cause to warn her Majesty's Government against that frugal optimism which has already brought so much difficulty upon us in our policy, and so much dishonour, if not upon our Army, at least upon the army of an ally so entirely in our hands that his dishonour reflects upon us." Vainly did Earl Granville rise to protest against the justice of this impromptu attack. Nor did Lord Kimberley's energetic remonstrance ward off the fire of the Earl of Dunraven and the Earl of Hardwicke. So, conceiving discretion to be the better part of valour, Lord Granville summarily ended the irregular discussion by moving the adjournment of the House.

The Address of the Commons in reply to the Queen's Speech, and the Report of the Address, were not agreed to on the Friday evening of last week until two important matters had been settled to the satisfaction of the House. The first was Mr. Parnell's anti-Orange Society amendment to the Address, complaining of "Castle" injustice to the "Nationalist" party in Ireland. This gave rise to a scene between The O'Donoghue and Mr. Harrington, not redounding to the credit of the latter recruit of Mr. Parnell. By 81 votes against 30 was the amendment rejected. In a commendably fair and judicious speech did Mr. Stanhope, as befitted a former Under-Secretary for India, then sound a warning note as to the reported annexation of Merv by Russia. The Ministerial replies of Sir Charles Dilke and Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice reassured the House. They showed that the Government were in correspondence with Russia on the point, and held firmly by their agreement with the Ameer of Afghanistan. Our position had been strengthened, moreover, Sir Charles Dilke claimed, by our having taken over the government of Quetta; England having now the command of the Bolan Pass. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on his side, excused Russia's advance in Central Asia on the grounds that in Khiva alone 40,000 slaves had been released. Presently we shall hear this march of Freedom has extended to Siberia!

The ceremonies of passing a vote of thanks to the late Speaker and the election of a capable successor to Sir Henry Brand demonstrate how much warmth of feeling there is latent in the House. It was with the utmost earnestness Mr. Gladstone said at the outset of his eloquent speech that he was convinced the vote of thanks to Sir Henry Brand would proceed "direct from the heart as well as the understanding of the House of Commons." This phrase was the keynote of the Prime Minister's glowing panegyric of the Speaker's dignified and urbane bearing; the Chair during the most trying episodes of recent years. The emphatic eulogium of the Premier and of Sir Stafford Northcote was

generally felt to have been eminently deserved by Sir Henry Brand. But, representing a party that had been expelled the House for disobeying the orders of the Chair (as it is not infrequently the peculiar custom to designate the occupant thereof), Mr. Parnell felt called upon, in habitually mild and gentle manner, to formally dissent from the vote, and to lead his immediate followers in a rather theatrical fashion out of the House, to which he himself, however, presently returned. Why Mr. O'Donnell, Lord Henry Lennox, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Gregory should subsequently have obtruded themselves upon the House can only be known to themselves. Their untimely remarks did but keep an impatient House from the sympathetic and well-delivered farewell of Sir Henry Brand, who said, with emotion, his "heart will always live in the House," and who, while returning grateful thanks for the support and generosity of the House, did not fail to express his great indebtedness to Sir Erskine May and his fellow officers. There followed the consequent resolution praying her Majesty to confer "some signal mark of her Royal favour upon the Right Honourable Sir Henry Bouverie William Brand," who is to be raised to the peerage, it is said, as Lord Hampden. Finally, at the close of Monday's sitting, the hon. members and Ministers left in the House filed past the Chair to shake hands for the last time with the right hon. gentleman as Speaker.

Mr. Arthur Peel, the new Speaker, was proposed on Tuesday by the best qualified member on the Ministerial side; and Mr. Whitbread's strong commendation of Mr. Peel's high qualifications for the responsible post may be said to have been justified by the remarkably able speech in which the hon. member for Warwick accepted the honour conferred upon him. The tone of this admirable and clearly delivered address found favour with the House at once. One eloquent sentence in Mr. Peel's speech I cannot refrain from quoting:—

If I have that support, I trust I may be permitted not only to carry out the formal rules, but to enforce that unwritten law—(hear, hear)—and to promote and hand on unimpaired, as they have been handed down by those who have preceded, the traditions of this House, above all, its most cherished and inestimable tradition—I mean that personal courtesy, that interchange of civility between member and member, which I believe to be compatible with the most effective party debate—(cheers)—which I am sure is one of the oldest, and which I humbly trust may always be the most cherished, of the traditions of this great assembly (Cheers).

Conducted to the Chair by his proposer and seconder, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Peel said his "best energies" should be "devoted to the services of the House." Mr. Gladstone was exceedingly happy in his reference to the new Speaker as "the son of a man whose follower I have been, and for whose name and character up to this late hour of my life I retain an unbroken and undiminished veneration." With accustomed good taste did Sir Stafford Northcote signify the Opposition's approval. To Mr. O'Donnell was it reserved to express the surely unnecessary hope that the rights of the minority would be regarded by Mr. Peel.

The reported surrender of the garrison of Tokar to Osman Digna, doubtless caused the Government many a bad quarter of an hour. It appeared from the Marquis of Hartington's reply on Monday to Sir Stafford Northcote that absolute credence was not placed in the report. Nevertheless, Mr. Labouchere, after the vote of thanks had been passed to the late Speaker, moved the adjournment of the House on the supposition that General Graham was about to advance from Trinkitat for the punishment of Osman Digna. Mr. Labouchere censured the warlike spirit of the daily papers; and protested against the projected attack on the Arabs on the score that it would endanger General Gordon, and be otherwise uncalled for. It was patent, however, from the Marquis of Hartington's firm intimation that, in view of the hostile attitude adopted by Osman Digna towards the British forces, General Graham was empowered to strike a blow for the defence of Souakim, that the Ministry did not share the humanitarian ideas of the hon. member for Northampton. For the nonce, Mr. Cowen accorded qualified support to the Government, arguing that "it is impossible for the House to conduct military operations"—an opinion Mr. Gladstone quoted and approved, and Sir Stafford Northcote concurred in. Hence the motion for adjournment was unsuccessful. The Grand Committees, so useful last year, were then reappointed, Mr. Parnell not succeeding in his motion for an Irish Standing Committee for the consideration of Irish business.

Both Houses of Parliament met on Wednesday, in order that the new Speaker might proceed to the Upper House to learn from the Lord Chancellor her Majesty's approval of his appointment. It may be added that Mr. Arthur Peel has begun his reign with ample promise of being the very Speaker the House needs in these stirring times. Ash Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the bill giving the Metropolitan Board of Works power to take the part of the public in cases of dispute with Water or Gas Companies; and it is to be hoped the second reading of this measure will, at least, induce the Water Companies to yield with good grace to the reasonable principle sanctioned by the House of Lords in the Dobbs case.

ELECTION ITEMS.

The right of William Brabazon Lindsay, Earl of Norbury, to vote at the election of representative Peers for Ireland has been established to the satisfaction of the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. William Meagher, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has been returned for Meath without opposition in succession to Mr. Metge, who had retired from the representation of that county; and Mr. Clare Sewell Read has been elected without opposition for West Norfolk, in succession to Mr. George Bentinck, resigned.

The polling for Cork to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Daly took place last Saturday, when Mr. Deasy, the Nationalist candidate, was returned by a majority of 997 over Mr. Goulding, who had come forward in the Conservative interest; the numbers being 2150 to 1153.

The Speaker has issued a short address to his constituents in Cambridgeshire announcing the termination of his political connection with the county. The Conservatives have resolved to contest the vacancy thus created.

Mr. Roger Leigh, the Conservative member for Rochester, has signified his intention of immediately retiring from the representation of that city.

Mr. George Armitstead, the senior member for Dundee, does not intend to seek re-election at the close of the present Parliament, on account of the state of his health.

Mr. Romer, Q.C., L., and Mr. Marriott, Q.C., C., were on Tuesday nominated as candidates for the representation of Brighton, the polling taking place to-day (Saturday).

The number of emigrants who left Irish ports in 1883 was 108,916, an increase of 19,350 compared with 1882.

A special evening service was held in the Temple Church on Ash Wednesday, and services will be held on the five following Wednesdays in Lent at eight o'clock. By the permission of the Benchers the church will be open to the public on these occasions without the usual orders of admission. The Master of the Temple (Dr. Vaughan) will be the preacher.

THE COURT.

Prince Henry of Prussia came to Windsor last Saturday for a couple of days' visit to her Majesty. Divine service was performed on Sunday by the Dean of Windsor, the Queen and the Royal family attending. Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with her Majesty. On Monday Earl Sydney had an audience of the Queen, to present an Address from the House of Lords praying her Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the housing of the working classes. Lord Kensington also had an audience to present an Address from the House of Commons in reply to the Queen's Speech from the Throne. Princess Beatrice, accompanied by Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, came to London and inspected the Grosvenor Gallery and the Exhibition of Works by Old Masters, Burlington House, lunching afterwards with the Duchess of Edinburgh, at Clarence House. The Princesses were present at the afternoon performance of "Cinderella" at Drury Lane Theatre, and returned to Windsor in the evening. Major and Mrs. F. T. Edwards dined with her Majesty. The Queen received from the Grand Duke of Hesse the news of the betrothal of his second daughter and her Majesty's granddaughter, Princess Elizabeth, to the Grand Duke Serge, younger brother of the Emperor of Russia and the Duchess of Edinburgh. Daily drives have been taken by her Majesty.

The first Levée of the season, held by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty at St. James's Palace on Thursday week, was not a large one. Nearly 200 presentations were made, and the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Leiningen were present. The next Levée will be held by the Prince of Wales on the 17th inst., which, being a Collar Day, the Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their Collars.

The Prince of Wales attended the funeral service held at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, for the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. H. Carr-Glyn, and a wreath sent by the Princess and himself was placed upon the coffin at the funeral at Stanbridge, where the Admiral was interred. His Royal Highness was present at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Trustees of the British Museum last Saturday, and a dinner was given at Marlborough House the same evening to some forty guests, Mr. Dami's band playing during and after dinner. The Royal family circle attended Divine service on Sunday, and Prince Henry of Prussia arrived from Windsor. The Prince, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, was present at the Chelsea Barracks on Monday afternoon at the distribution of prizes by the Princess to the girls of the Industrial Home of the Brigade of Guards, and at a dramatic entertainment by officers and men of the Coldstream Guards afterwards. The Prince was at the Comedy Theatre in the evening; and the next evening his Royal Highness, with Prince Henry of Prussia, was at the Lyceum Theatre. The Prince has been constant in his attendance in the House of Lords. His Royal Highness has dined with Lord Carrington and the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, in their mess-room, St. James's Palace.

Princess Louise of Lorne visited the Westminster Hospital last Saturday, and in the evening her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, was with the Marquis of Lorne at the Haymarket Theatre.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal Command-in-Chief, held a Levée at the Horse Guards, on Tuesday.

Viscount Eversley, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, completed his ninetieth year yesterday week.

Lord Yarborough has again made a return of 15 per cent to his tenantry upon the rents paid by them; and Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P., has returned 15 per cent to his Lincolnshire and Yorkshire tenantry.

The comfortable hall known as the Edinburgh Castle, at Stepney, resounded on the evening of Thursday week with the shrill voices of 1500 children, who had been invited by Dr. Barnardo to take supper with him.

Next Monday afternoon the Lord Mayor will preside at a meeting in the Mansion House in support of the movement to erect a national memorial to Lieutenant Waghorn, R.N., the pioneer and founder of the overland route to the East.

The forty-second annual ball of the Société Française de Bienfaisance, or French Benevolent Society of London, was held on Monday evening at Willis's Rooms under distinguished patronage. Among the guests was M. Waddington, the French Ambassador.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool during last week from American and Canadian ports amounted to 1040 cattle, 1422 sheep, 2466 quarters of beef, 519 carcasses of mutton, and 50 hogs, which show an increase in the imports of live stock, but a further falling off in fresh beef when compared with previous week's arrivals.

At the Cambridge Townhall on Tuesday an influential meeting was held to consider the practicability of forming a Fine-Art Association for the University, town, and county of Cambridge. Upon the motion of Dr. Waldstein, Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, seconded by Colonel Wale, it was resolved to form such an association.

Mr. E. North Buxton, Chairman of the School Board for London, opened a new school yesterday week in Matthias-road, Stoke Newington. The building, a handsome structure, is distinguished by a good deal of ornamental woodwork. Accommodation is provided for 1180 scholars; the site and building having cost £16,978.

After four days' hearing the suit brought by Canon Brereton in the Queen's Bench Division to recover compensation from the Great Eastern Railway Company for injuries sustained in an accident on their line, the jury on Monday assessed the damages at £4000. General Brereton, brother of the Canon, who suffered severely in the same accident, was on Tuesday awarded £6500 for the injuries he received.

Sir Henry Parkes, ex-Premier of New South Wales, addressing the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on Monday, said that the colony had built railways, docks, and military defences without any cost to England. No English soldier was or would be in the colony. If the mother country became involved with other nations, instead of the colony being a burden she would defend herself, and be able to render assistance to the Imperial Government.

Last week 2538 births and 1552 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 259, and the deaths 288, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. There were four deaths from smallpox, 42 from measles, 37 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 82 from whooping-cough, and 12 from enteric fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had declined from 367 to 334 in the three preceding weeks, rose to 345 last week, but were 161 below the corrected average. Different forms of violence caused 50 deaths, among which were 13 from fractures and contusions, 6 from burns and scalds, 2 from drowning, and 15 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Seven cases of suicide were registered.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Parliament, after a short week's business that presented no striking feature, adjourned on Saturday in order to enjoy the Carnival fêtes. The next sitting of both Houses will be held on Thursday, when the Deputies will discuss a bill relative to cremation, and then probably proceed to the discussion of the Ballue Bill for the reform of the whole system of taxation. A minor political event last week was the reception of the delegates of eighty Revisionist Committees by Prince Napoleon on Friday. These Committees transmitted to the Prince, who had Prince Victor at his side, the order of the day voted at the meeting at the Cirque d'Été ten days ago. The Committees, through the mouth of M. Maurice Richard, called upon Prince Napoleon to begin operations in the legal way open to him. "Marchez, Monseigneur; unhappy France needs you!" The dream of the Bonapartist Revisionists is to have the chief of the executive power nominated by universal suffrage. Supposing this reform were obtained, Jérôme Napoleon would hardly have the same success in 1884 as Louis Napoleon had in 1848. The dream of the Jérômists is purely platonic and harmless: the Jérômists are a shadow of a party led by a shadow of a man who has not a shadow of courage or prestige. M. De Cassagnac is right in saying that the eighty Revisionist Committees, Prince Napoleon, and the whole affair, is a mere phantasmagoria.

The "grand Français," who, next to Sarah Bernhardt, is certainly the most advertised and the most persistently "puffed" creature in France and Navarre, was on Thursday elected member of the French Academy, in place of the late Henri Martin. It is the tradition at the Academy never to elect a member by unanimity, but although M. De Lesseps was practically unopposed, his election was by no means even nearly unanimous. Out of thirty-three voters ten deposited in the ballot-box blank bulletins by way of protestation against the financial and speculative side of M. De Lesseps' career. At the same meeting the mildly sentimental François Coppée, the poet of the humble, was elected to succeed Victor Laprade, who himself succeeded Alfred de Musset.

In spite of the stereotyped lamentations of the newspapers, the Carnival in Paris has been fairly animated. The masked balls have been very successful, and on these last three *jours gras* numbers of masqueraders have promenaded the boulevards with boisterous gaiety. The Carnival is still popular amongst the poorer classes; it is for them a mild equivalent of the saturnalia of ancient times.—The Mackay-Meissonier incident has absorbed the attention of the press during the whole week, and now there is talk of offering a grand public banquet to Meissonier by way of consolation, and as a protestation against the "insult offered to French art" by the caprice of Mrs. Mackay in burning her portrait. In this whole affair there has been a singular want of tact on all sides, and on the part of the press a more than usual want of common-sense.—The necrology of the week includes the names of the painter Benjamin Ulmann, who died suddenly at the age of fifty-four, and of Generals Schramm and Wimpffen, who died at the respective ages of ninety-five and seventy-three. General Schramm was the *doyen* of the French Generals. He began his career, at the age of ten years, as a common soldier; he was created lieutenant on the battle-field of Austerlitz, took part in the battles of Wagram, Essling, Lutzen; was created Baron and General of Brigade after the battle of Dresden, all before he had completed his twenty-fourth year. His subsequent career as a soldier, as a Deputy, and as a Senator, was almost equally active; and it is only since 1870 that the veteran General lived entirely in retirement. General De Wimpffen's career comprises brilliant exploits in Algeria, the Crimea, and the Italian campaign. At Sedan, if the Emperor had listened to Wimpffen, he would either have fought his way through the Prussian lines or died in the attempt, as the General has related in a curious and valuable volume. Since 1871 Wimpffen lived in retirement, except in 1877, when he organised, in conjunction with Gambetta, a whole plan of armed resistance to MacMahon's proposed *coup d'état*.—To-day Victor Hugo enters upon his eighty-third year. In honour of the occasion, the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts has had struck a commemorative medal, with on it the poet's profile and the inscription *Né à Besançon (Doubs) le 26 février 1802*.—The ignorance of the average Parisian Journalist is phenomenal. In the *Gaulois* is published an extract from an article by Mr. George H. Sims on Republican Paris, whose departed glory the writer laments in the traditional cry of "Ichabod." Parenthetically the translator thinks fit to explain: "Ichabod, an island on the west coast of Africa famous for its guano!" T. C.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has unanimously adopted the Budget for 1884, and the Lower House has unanimously approved the Austro-French Commercial Treaty.—The murderers of Count Majlath were hanged last Saturday.

The Emperor of Russia held last Saturday a review of the St. Petersburg garrison and the troops stationed in the neighbourhood of the city.

Judgment has been given against the Norwegian Prime Minister. On Wednesday the Supreme Court of the Realm delivered judgment in the case of Mr. Selmer, the Prime Minister. He has been found guilty of high misdemeanour on the charge of having advised the King to veto (1) the resolution of the Storting of March 17, 1880, admitting Ministers to seats in the National Assembly, (2) a bill involving a question of supply, and (3) a bill enabling the Storting to appoint two additional members on the Committee of Directors for Government Railways, the Court sentencing him to be discharged from his present office of Minister of State.

In the United States Congress on Thursday week an official announcement was made of the presentation by the British Government to the American Government of the ship *Alert*, for service in the Arctic Expedition for the relief of the Greely party. The reading of the statement was repeatedly interrupted by applause. On Tuesday the Senate adopted a resolution proposed by Mr. Hale, declaring the offer of the *Alert* by the British Government to be most opportune and generous, and deeply appreciated by the House, and further directing President Arthur to forward to the British Government a copy of the resolution. The Senate has passed the Currency Bill.—Yesterday week being Washington's birthday was observed, as usual, as a general holiday in the United States.—The bodies of Commander De Long and the men who perished in the *Jeanette* Expedition were buried in the cemetery at New York last Saturday.—The tornadoes last week extended over a wide extent of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and also into Southern Virginia, portions of Mississippi, and Louisiana. Many lives were lost, and much property was destroyed.—A serious flood is reported from San Bernardino, California. The town of Fullbrook is said to have been almost washed away.—Mr. Henry Irving, after fulfilling successfully a Canadian engagement, reappeared in Boston on Monday night before a crowded house.

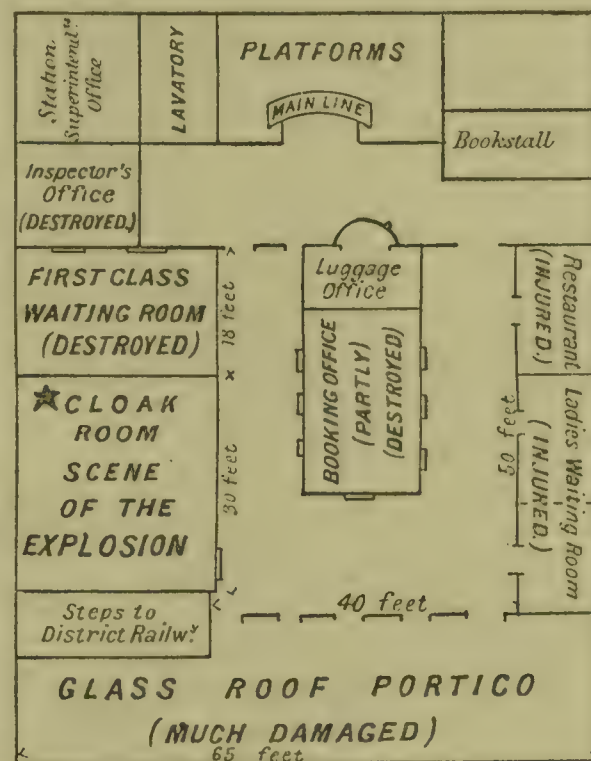
In last Saturday's sitting of the Dominion House of Commons the Ministerial resolutions in favour of a loan of 22,500,000 dols. to the Canadian Pacific Railway were agreed to, and the bill founded on them was introduced and read the first time.—The Hon. John Costigan has withdrawn his resignation as Dominion Minister of Inland Revenue.—A disastrous fire has occurred at Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, causing the destruction of a number of places of business.

At the Calcutta Exhibition building, last week, jewellery worth £1700 was stolen from Eyre and Spottiswoode's stall. The thief, a Chinaman, has been arrested at Chandernagore, and the greater portion of the property recovered.

The Government of New South Wales has agreed to withdraw the proposals made in the Colonial Treasurer's financial statement for an increase of taxation, in consequence of the opposition which the scheme has met with in Parliament, and has substituted a decrease of expenditure to the amount of £750,000.—The death is announced of Sir Charles Sladen, K.C.B., member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, one of the oldest politicians and most respected colonists in Victoria. Mr. Sladen was Premier for two months in 1863, and was for many years leader of the Legislative Council, or Upper House.

EXPLOSION AT VICTORIA STATION.

On Monday night, at three minutes past one o'clock, an explosion, probably caused by dynamite, and supposed to be the result of another criminal attempt of the Fenian conspirators to frighten the people of London, took place at the Victoria Railway Station, Westminster. It was in the offices and apartments belonging to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, which occupy the central part of the range of build-



PLAN OF THE PART OF VICTORIA STATION INJURED BY THE EXPLOSION.

ings. The booking-office or ticket-office for the main Brighton line, as travellers will remember, was in the middle of the floor of a large hall, about 50 ft. square, and was inclosed by a screen of wood and glass all round. Part of the remaining floor of the hall, towards the platform of the railway lines, served as a general waiting-room for passengers. To the right hand on entering the station—that is, on the west side of the booking-office—were the doors of the first-class ladies' waiting-room and of the refreshment-room or restaurant. To the left hand, on the east side, adjacent to the premises occupied by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, were another waiting-room and what was called the "cloak-room," where passengers' luggage was deposited, an apartment measuring 30 ft. by 30 ft., on the side towards the front yard of the station. The explosion certainly took place in this "cloak-room," but it has destroyed the whole interior of the adjoining room and of the booking-office, and slightly damaged other parts of the station. Fortunately, the last train had come in, and the only persons at the station were the night-inspector, Mr. Manning, a signalman, and three porters. They were employed in fixing the hydrant and hose, as is done every night for precaution against fire, and in looking to the gas and closing the doors all over the station. The noise of the explosion, as loud as a cannon, suddenly alarmed them, and was followed by the crashing of the booking-office roof and windows, and the fall of quantities of glass. The gas-pipes being broken, there was a great volume of escaped gas, which at once took fire, but Mr. Manning succeeded in extinguishing the fire with his hydrant. Two of the men were hurt, one seriously, and had to be sent to St. George's Hospital. The Metropolitan Fire Brigade promptly sent a force to suppress or prevent a renewal of the fire. Mr. Wright, the station-master, soon arrived, and was joined by other officials of the Brighton and the Chatham and Dover Railway Companies. The Government Chief Inspector of Explosives, Colonel Majendie, with Major Ford, his assistant, came early on Tuesday, and made a careful examination. They found all the inside of the building, the partition walls and ceilings, torn to pieces, and reduced to heaps of lath and plaster, wooden beams, splintered boards, glass, slates and ironwork of the roof, mixed with furniture and passengers' luggage. Two massive beams of timber, ten inches in diameter, supporting the floor of the cloak-room, were cracked, and the joists broken, by the downward force of the explosion, which had dug a large hole in the ground below. This is quite like the effect of dynamite, and it is probable that the charge of that explosive material was placed on the floor directly above. One of the cloak-room porters says that, about half-past eight the evening before, a person brought there a brown package, about one foot square, very heavy, and left it, with a canvas-covered portmanteau of foreign make, and two boxes or other articles. He told the porter to be very careful with the first package, and not to put other things on the top of it. A sound of ticking, as of machinery, was heard in the cloak-room that evening; but it is said there was a case of clocks. Amongst the rubbish and remains of destroyed luggage were found some tin canisters, 9 in. round and 14 in. long, hexagonal in shape, containing a substance

like sawdust, with small funnels and portions of bottles wrapped in zinc. This looks much like apparatus for igniting nitro-glycerine. It will be examined by Sir Frederick Abel, the eminent official chemist, for the information of Government.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Spinning-Song," by J. B. Wekerlin (W. Czerny) is a piquant yet graceful vocal piece that is free from difficulty and lies within moderate compass. Mr. Czerny also issues the following instrumental music:—"Four Favourite Pieces arranged for the Organ," by J. Pitts. The arrangements (which are effectively made) are from "Amy's Little Song" and a "Gavotte," by O. Beringer; "Intermezzo," by B. Tours; and Queen Mary's "Butterfly Dance," by G. F. Kendall. "Flitterwocken" ("Honeymoon") is a characteristic piece in "Gavotte" style, by O. Wagner, also published by Mr. Czerny.

"Sing-Song." Twenty-seven rhymes selected from the volume by Christina Rossetti, set to music by Mary Carmichael (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.). This little work is well calculated to please juvenile musicians. The settings, although simple, are in good taste. The same publishers issue some pleasing vocal pieces. "Parted though we be, dear maiden," by L. Barnes; "When the meadow grass was sweet," by W. Harold; and "When stars are in the quiet skies" and "Spring Song" (for two female voices), both by G. J. Bennett. Mr. T. Sydney Smith's "Vade Mecum"—a useful series of original exercises, preludes, canons, and pieces for the pianoforte; a graceful "Nocturne" by F. Leideritz, and a characteristic "Bourrée" by W. Macfarren, both effective pianoforte solos—are also published by Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.

The Bishop of London consecrated the new chancel of St. Saviour's Church, Paddington, last Saturday.

Sir Thomas Brassey has consented to preside at a festival dinner in aid of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, to be held at Willis's Rooms on June 18.

Our Portrait of the late Admiral Carr-Glyn, a notice of whom appears in the Obituary this week, is from a photograph by Messrs. Heath and Bullingham, of Plymouth.

A movement is being made in Manchester the object of which is to provide a building in which all the literary and scientific societies in the town, thirty-eight in number, should find a common home.

Mr. Richard Foster, who has himself given £1000 to the work, laid last Saturday the foundation-stone of some mission buildings in Barkworth-road, Rotherhithe, where a large working class population is settling down.

Sir Samuel Saul, Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship *Peterborough*, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in November last.

The *Gazette* announces that Mr. Francis Law Latham, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Advocate-General for the Presidency of Bombay, in the room of Mr. John Marriott, deceased.

Early yesterday week the steeple of St. Mary's Church, Kidwelly, Carmarvonshire, was struck by lightning, and much damage was done both to the edifice and to the houses immediately around it.

Mr. George Williams presided yesterday week at the annual general meeting of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Provident Association, and in so doing congratulated the members upon the continued success of that institution.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the Clergy Orphan Corporation was held at the offices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided and expressed his gratification in observing the excellent work which the schools were carrying on.

The *Sheffield Independent* learns that Mr. Gladstone has promised to recommend to the Queen a grant to Mrs. Roebuck (the widow of the late member for Sheffield) of £500 from the Royal Bounty fund, if a suitable sum be also raised by voluntary effort.

Mr. Thomas Skinner's "Directory of Directors" for 1884 is a most useful publication. The issue last year contained more than 9000 notices. Of these nearly 1000 have been cancelled, owing to deaths and changes in business; but 1500 names have been added this year.

A large audience assembled last Saturday in St. Matthew's Room, Lavender-hill, to hear Mr. Algernon Fogg recite some choice selections from great poets. Twenty guineas were thus realised in aid of the funds of that excellent institution, the Royal Homes for Ladies of Limited Income, New Wandsworth, which, however, is in much need of further help.

The Lord Mayor will preside at a meeting in the Mansion House on Friday, the 21st, in aid of completing the new building of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, now in course of erection; and on Tuesday, May 13, his Lordship will preside at the anniversary festival of the Metropolitan Free Hospital.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., presided last Saturday at the first public meeting of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, at which resolutions were passed commending it to the warm sympathy of the friends of education, and calling the attention of teachers generally to its proposed work. Sir E. May Currie, Mr. Woodhall, M.P., Mrs. Fawcett, and Mr. Fitch were among the speakers.

Mr. Leonard, supported by Lord Chelmsford and others, presided last Saturday at the third annual meeting of the London Sanitary Association, held in the rooms of the Social Science Association. The report stated that the number of members had increased from 192 in 1881 to 723 in 1883, and the engineering staff had done a large amount of work in inspecting houses. The Duke of Argyll was elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. S. Hood, superintendent at Irongate Wharf, who has saved in all fourteen lives, and who was awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal in 1876, has been awarded, in addition, the clasp for a gallant act recently performed by him. A soldier of the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, while going on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Penguin*, fell overboard. Mr. Hood plunged into the Thames, and with great exertion succeeded in rescuing the man.

The following election of scholars has taken place at Brazenose College, Oxford:—To Open Scholarships—G. C. Joyce, from Harrow School; A. F. Hill, from Rugby School; A. M. T. Jackson, from Westminster School. To Somerset Scholarships—John Walmsley, from Hereford School; G. E. Rudd, from Manchester Grammar School; J. G. Knowles, from Manchester Grammar School.—The following have been elected scholars of Oriel College:—H. C. T. Franklin, from King's College School; V. Wethered, from Clifton College; A. S. W. Whitehouse, from Winchester College.—William Albert Hewins, from Wolverhampton School, has been elected to an open Mathematical Scholarship at Pembroke College.



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: STAMPEDE OF BAKER PASHA'S ARMY FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD TO THE SHORE AT TRINKITAT, FEB. 4.

FROM INFORMATION AND SKETCHES BY EYE-WITNESSES GIVEN TO OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY VANDER WEYDE

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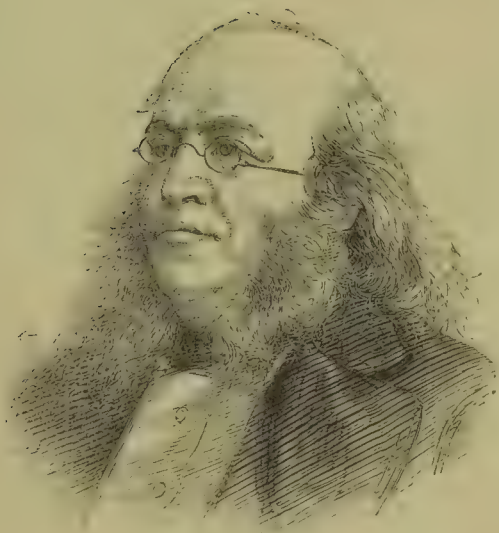
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SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION AT VICTORIA STATION ON TUESDAY MORNING LAST.

THE LATE

MR. F. I. SCUDAMORE, C.B.

The death of Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore, formerly of the General Post-Office, London, took place at Constantinople, where he has resided for some years past, and was announced two or three weeks ago. While he held his appointment in London, his services were highly appreciated as an energetic and able organiser and an indefatigable worker. The Postal Telegraph system was originated and maintained by him, and for his special labours in obtaining the transfer of the telegraph systems of the country to the Post-Office he was made a Companion of the Bath. A few years later he retired from the public service on a pension, which, in 1875, he commuted, having been engaged to proceed to Constantinople to re-organise the Turkish Postal System there. During his residence in that capital he for some time acted as the correspondent of the *Standard*, and he was also the author of a series of amusing essays by "A Sleepless Man," which appeared in a separate volume. The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is doubtful if any previous Waterloo Cup has been so thoroughly successful in every way as the one which was decided last week. The contest was generally pronounced to be remarkably open, as much as 15 to 1 being laid on the field on the night of the draw. The crowd, which was one of the largest that has ever assembled on the plains of Aintree, behaved in exemplary fashion, the betting men being kept well within bounds, and energetic measures being taken for the repression of pick-pockets, and other objectionable characters, who have occasionally had matters pretty much their own way at this gathering. Owing to the exigencies of going to press with our last issue, when the Cup was only in its initial stages, we are unavoidably "a day after the fair," so it would serve no good purpose to do more than glance at the salient features of the running. Things went very smoothly for backers on the first day; indeed, they only had two or three severe blows. One was when Athos disposed of Manager in the easiest possible fashion, the Kempton divider showing none of the fire and dash that landed him at the end of the Great Chumpion Stakes; and, as his injured toe gave way once more, it is scarcely likely that he will be seen in public again. Another notable victim in the first round was Madeline, who was fairly out-worked by the despised Jane Shore. In the first, Sea Pilot joined the list of the "missing," being well beaten by Royal Stag, who showed all his customary speed, and worked far more closely than usual. False Standard escaped so easily on the Wednesday that she was greatly fancied to win outright, and it created quite a sensation when Middleton, who showed much improved speed, beat her pointlessly. The flashy London served Calix in the same fashion; Pinkerton did what he liked with Markham; and Jane Shore made quite an exhibition of Phæbus, whose performance scarcely justified the position of favourite that he had held for so long. In the third ties, Middleton was a couple of lengths faster than London, who scarcely scored a point except the kill; and Mineral Water did what he liked with Pinkerton. There was a beautiful trial between Greentick and Jane Shore, his speed proving just too much for her cleverness; and Petarch made short work of Norton. Middleton showed a palpable falling off when he met Mineral Water in the fourth ties; and then Greentick was so unlucky as to have such a terrifically severe course with Petarch, that, though he just won, he was handicapped very heavily for the final spin. As a natural consequence, Mineral Water led him four lengths to the hare, and won a good trial in a very decisive fashion. The victory of Mr. Mayer was a very popular one, and we understand that, in addition to the valuable stake, he won £6000 in bets.

Last Saturday England beat Ireland at football in very hollow fashion by eight goals to one, the Irishmen, who played pluckily from start to finish, being palpably overmatched at all points. A large and fashionable company assembled at Kennington Oval on Tuesday to witness the match, under Association rules, between Oxford and Cambridge. The contest was a very close and pretty one, neither side gaining any advantage until within ten minutes of "time," when the Oxonians seemed to go rather to pieces, and their goal fell twice. This (Saturday) afternoon the great Rugby match of the season—England v. Scotland—will be played at Blackheath, when there is sure to be a rare muster of enthusiasts if the weather is anything like favourable.

The Rev. Thomas George Bonney has been elected Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge University for the ensuing year.

On Ash Wednesday Mr. Malcolm Lawson's choir gave, under his conductorship, a sacred concert for the Popular Ballad Concert Committee at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell. The first part consisted of a selection of sacred songs, and the second of Rossini's "Stabat Mater."—At the Royal Victoria Coffee-Hall on Thursday Mr. Dyved Lewys gave a concert of Welsh music, in which Miss Edith Wynne took part. A set of six scientific lectures (to which admission will be one penny) will begin at this hall next Tuesday. They will be given by persons well known in the scientific world, who have kindly undertaken to simplify and give experimental and pictorial illustrations of their several subjects.

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Class 62, £138 | Class 63, £140 | Class 64, £142 | Class 65, £144 | Class 66, £146 | Class 67, £148 | Class 68, £150 | Class 69, £152 | Class 70, £154 | Class 71, £156 | Class 72, £158 | Class 73, £160 | Class 74, £162 | Class 75, £164 | Class 76, £166 | Class 77, £168 | Class 78, £170 | Class 79, £172 | Class 80, £174 | Class 81, £176 | Class 82, £178 | Class 83, £180 | Class 84, £182 | Class 85, £184 | Class 86, £186 | Class 87, £188 | Class 88, £190 | Class 89, £192 | Class 90, £194 | Class 91, £196 | Class 92, £198 | Class 93, £200 | Class 94, £202 | Class 95, £204 | Class 96, £206 | Class 97, £208 | Class 98, £210 | Class 99, £212 | Class 100, £214 | Class 101, £216 | Class 102, £218 | Class 103, £220 | Class 104, £222 | Class 105, £224 | Class 106, £226 | Class 107, £228 | Class 108, £230 | Class 109, £232 | Class 110, £234 | Class 111, £236 | Class 112, £238 | Class 113, £240 | Class 114, £242 | Class 115, £244 | Class 116, £246 | Class 117, £248 | Class 118, £250 | Class 119, £252 | Class 120, £254 | Class 121, £256 | Class 122, £258 | Class 123, £260 | Class 124, £262 | Class 125, £264 | Class 126, £266 | Class 127, £268 | Class 128, £270 | Class 129, £272 | Class 130, £274 | Class 131, £276 | Class 132, £278 | Class 133, £280 | Class 134, £282 | Class 135, £284 | Class 136, £286 | Class 137, £288 | Class 138, £290 | Class 139, £292 | Class 140, £294 | Class 141, £296 | Class 142, £298 | Class 143, £300 | Class 144, £302 | Class 145, £304 | Class 146, £306 | Class 147, £308 | Class 148, £310 | Class 149, £312 | Class 150, £314 | Class 151, £316 | Class 152, £318 | Class 153, £320 | Class 154, £322 | Class 155, £324 | Class 156, £326 | Class 157, £328 | Class 158, £330 | Class 159, £332 | Class 160, £334 | Class 161, £336 | Class 162, £338 | Class 163, £340 | Class 164, £342 | Class 165, £344 | Class 166, £346 | Class 167, £348 | Class 168, £350 | Class 169, £352 | Class 170, £354 | Class 171, £356 | Class 172, £358 | Class 173, £360 | Class 174, £362 | Class 175, £364 | Class 176, £366 | Class 177, £368 | Class 178, £370 | Class 179, £372 | Class 180, £374 | Class 181, £376 | Class 182, £378 | Class 183, £380 | Class 184, £382 | Class 185, £384 | Class 186, £386 | Class 187, £388 | Class 188, £390 | Class 189, £392 | Class 190, £394 | Class 191, £396 | Class 192, £398 | Class 193, £400 | Class 194, £402 | Class 195, £404 | Class 196, £406 | Class 197, £408 | Class 198, £410 | Class 199, £412 | Class 200, £414 | Class 201, £416 | Class 202, £418 | Class 203, £420 | Class 204, £422 | Class 205, £424 | Class 206, £426 | Class 207, £428 | Class 208, £430 | Class 209, £432 | Class 210, £434 | Class 211, £436 | Class 212, £438 | Class 213, £440 | Class 214, £442 | Class 215, £444 | Class 216, £446 | Class 217, £448 | Class 218, £450 | Class 219, £452 | Class 220, £454 | Class 221, £456 | Class 222, £458 | Class 223, £460 | Class 224, £462 | Class 225, £464 | Class 226, £466 | Class 227, £468 | Class 228, £470 | Class 229, £472 | Class 230, £474 | Class 231, £476 | Class 232, £478 | Class 233, £480 | Class 234, £482 | Class 235, £484 | Class 236, £486 | Class 237, £488 | Class 238, £490 | Class 239, £492 | Class 240, £494 | Class 241, £496 | Class 242, £498 | Class 243, £500 | Class 244, £502 | Class 245, £504 | Class 246, £506 | Class 247, £508 | Class 248, £510 | Class 249, £512 | Class 250, £514 | Class 251, £516 | Class 252, £518 | Class 253, £520 | Class 254, £522 | Class 255, £524 | Class 256, £526 | Class 257, £528 | Class 258, £530 | Class 259, £532 | Class 260, £534 | Class 261, £536 | Class 262, £538 | Class 263, £540 | Class 264, £542 | Class 265, £544 | Class 266, £546 | Class 267, £548 | Class 268, £550 | Class 269, £552 | Class 270, £554 | Class 271, £556 | Class 272, £558 | Class 273, £560 | Class 274, £562 | Class 275, £564 | Class 276, £566 | Class 277, £568 | Class 278, £570 | Class 279, £572 | Class 280, £574 | Class 281, £576 | Class 282, £578 | Class 283, £580 | Class 284, £582 | Class 285, £584 | Class 286, £586 | Class 287, £588 | Class 288, £590 | Class 289, £592 | Class 290, £594 | Class 291, £596 | Class 292, £598 | Class 293, £600 | Class 294, £602 | Class 295, £604 | Class 296, £606 | Class 297, £608 | Class 298, £610 | Class 299, £612 | Class 300, £614 | Class 301, £616 | Class 302, £618 | Class 303, £620 | Class 304, £622 | Class 305, £624 | Class 306, £626 | Class 307, £628 | Class 308, £630 | Class 309, £632 | Class 310, £634 | Class 311, £636 | Class 312, £638 | Class 313, £640 | Class 314, £642 | Class 315, £644 | Class 316, £646 | Class 317, £648 | Class 318, £650 | Class 319, £652 | Class 320, £654 | Class 321, £656 | Class 322, £658 | Class 323, £660 | Class 324, £662 | Class 325, £664 | Class 326, £666 | Class 327, £668 | Class 328, £670 | Class 329, £672 | Class 330, £674 | Class 331, £676 | Class 332, £678 | Class 333, £680 | Class 334, £682 | Class 335, £684 | Class 336, £686 | Class 337, £688 | Class 338, £690 | Class 339, £692 | Class 340, £694 | Class 341, £696 | Class 342, £698 | Class 343, £700 | Class 344, £702 | Class 345, £704 | Class 346, £706 | Class 347, £708 | Class 348, £710 | Class 349, £712 | Class 350, £714 | Class 351, £716 | Class 352, £718 | Class 353, £720 | Class 354, £722 | Class 355, £724 | Class 356, £726 | Class 357, £728 | Class 358, £730 | Class 359, £732 | Class 360, £734 | Class 361, £736 | Class 362, £738 | Class 363, £740 | Class 364, £742 | Class 365, £744 | Class 366, £746 | Class 367, £748 | Class 368, £750 | Class 369, £752 | Class 370, £754 | Class 371, £756 | Class 372, £758 | Class 373, £760 | Class 374, £762 | Class 375, £764 | Class 376, £766 | Class 377, £768 | Class 378, £770 | Class 379, £772 | Class 380, £774 | Class 381, £776 | Class 382, £778 | Class 383, £780 | Class 384, £782 | Class 385, £784 | Class 386, £786 | Class 387, £788 | Class 388, £790 | Class 389, £792 | Class 390, £794 | Class 391, £796 | Class 392, £798 | Class 393, £800 | Class 394, £802 | Class 395, £804 | Class 396, £806 | Class 397, £808 | Class 398, £810 | Class 399, £812 | Class 400, £814 | Class 401, £816 | Class 402, £818 | Class 403, £820 | Class 404, £822 | Class 405, £824 | Class 406, £826 | Class 407, £828 | Class 408, £830 | Class 409, £832 | Class 410, £834 | Class 411, £836 | Class 412, £838 | Class 413, £840 | Class 414, £842 | Class 415, £844 | Class 416, £846 | Class 417, £848 | Class 418, £850 | Class 419, £852 | Class 420, £854 | Class 421, £856 | Class 422, £858 | Class 423, £860 | Class 424, £862 | Class 425, £864 | Class 426, £866 | Class 427, £868 | Class 428, £870 | Class 429, £872 | Class 430, £874 | Class 431, £876 | Class 432, £878 | Class 433, £880 | Class 434, £882 | Class 435, £884 | Class 436, £886 | Class 437, £888 | Class 438, £890 | Class 439, £892 | Class 440, £894 | Class 441, £896 | Class 442, £898 | Class 443, £900 | Class 444, £902 | Class 445, £904 | Class 446, £906 | Class 447, £908 | Class 448, £910 | Class 449, £912 | Class 450, £914 | Class 451, £916 | Class 452, £918 | Class 453, £920 | Class 454, £922 | Class 455, £924 | Class 456, £926 | Class 457, £928 | Class 458, £930 | Class 459, £932 | Class 460, £934 | Class 461, £936 | Class 462, £938 | Class 463, £940 | Class 464, £942 | Class 465, £944 | Class 466, £946 | Class 467, £948 | Class 468, £950 | Class 469, £952 | Class 470, £954 | Class 471, £956 | Class 472, £958 | Class 473, £960 | Class 474, £962 | Class 475, £964 | Class 476, £966 | Class 477, £968 | Class 478, £970 | Class 479, £972 | Class 480, £974 | Class 481, £976 | Class 482, £978 | Class 483, £980 | Class 484, £982 | Class 485, £984 | Class 486, £986 | Class 487, £988 | Class 488, £990 | Class 489, £992 | Class 490, £994 | Class 491, £996 | Class 492, £998 | Class 493, £1000 | Class 494, £1002 | Class 495, £1004 | Class 496, £1006 | Class 497, £1008 | Class 498, £1010 | Class 499, £1012 | Class 500, £1014 | Class 501, £1016 | Class 502, £1018 | Class 503, £1020 | Class 504, £1022 | Class 505, £1024 | Class 506, £1026 | Class 507, £1028 | Class 508, £1030 | Class 509, £1032 | Class 510, £1034 | Class 511, £1036 | Class 512, £1038 | Class 513, £1040 | Class 514, £1042 | Class 515, £1044 | Class 516, £1046 | Class 517, £1048 | Class 518, £1050 | Class 519, £1052 | Class 520, £1054 | Class 521, £1056 | Class 522, £1058 | Class 523, £1060 | Class 524, £1062 | Class 525, £1064 | Class 526, £1066 | Class 527, £1068 | Class 528, £1070 | Class 529, £1072 | Class 530, £1074 | Class 531, £1076 | Class 532, £1078 | Class 533, £1080 | Class 534, £1082 | Class 535, £1084 | Class 536, £1086 | Class 537, £1088 | Class 538, £1090 | Class 539, £1092 | Class 540, £1094 | Class 541, £1096 | Class 542, £1098 | Class 543, £1100 | Class 544, £1102 | Class 545, £1104 | Class 546, £1106 | Class 547, £1108 | Class 548, £1110 | Class 549, £1112 | Class 550, £1114 | Class 551, £1116 | Class 552, £1118 | Class 553, £1120 | Class 554, £1122 | Class 555, £1124 | Class 556, £1126 | Class 557, £1128 | Class 558, £1130 | Class 559, £1132 | 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£1448 | Class 718, £1450 | Class 719, £1452 | Class 720, £1454 | Class 721, £1456 | Class 722, £1458 | Class 723, £1460 | Class 724, £1462 | Class 725, £1464 | Class 726, £1466 | Class 727, £1468 | Class 728, £1470 | Class 729, £1472 | Class 730, £1474 | Class 731, £1476 | Class 732, £1478 | Class 733, £1480 | Class 734, £1482 | Class 735, £1484 | Class 736, £1486 | Class 737, £1488 | Class 738, £1490 | Class 739, £1492 | Class 740, £1494 | Class 741, £1496 | Class 742, £1498 | Class 743, £1500 | Class 744, £1502 | Class 745, £1504 | Class 746, £1506 | Class 747, £1508 | Class 748, £1510 | Class 749, £1512 | Class 750, £1514 | Class 751, £1516 | Class 752, £1518 | Class 753, £1520 | Class 754, £1522 | Class 755, £1524 | Class 756, £1526 | Class 757, £1528 | Class 758, £1530 | Class 759, £1532 | Class 760, £1534 | Class 761, £1536 | Class 762, £1538 | Class 763, £1540 | Class 764, £1542 | Class 765, £1544 | Class 766, £1546 | Class 767, £1548 | Class 768, £1550 | Class 769, £1552 | Class 770, £1554 | Class 771, £1556 | Class 772, £1558 | Class 773, £1560 | Class 774, £1562 | Class 775, £1564 | Class 776, £1566 | Class 777, £1568 | Class 778, £1570 | Class 779, £1572 | Class 780, £1574 | Class 781, £1576 | Class 782, £1578 | Class 783, £1580 | Class 784, £1582 | Class 785, £1584 | Class 786, £1586 | Class 787, £1588 | Class 788, £1590 | Class 789, £1592 | Class 790, £1594 | Class 791, £1596 | Class 792, £1598 | Class 793, £1600 | Class 794, £160



DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE.

"No flirtation!" said Mr. Garnsey. "You may trust me, Sir."

BERNA BOYLE.

BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,

AUTHOR OF "GEORGE GEITH," "THE SENIOR PARTNER," ETC.

CHAPTER XVII.



and carving, polished oak floors—a house in which a fortune might readily have been spent by some modern æsthetic without producing any appreciable result; and yet that, with its dark old-fashioned furniture and bald simplicity, presented a certain appearance of proud stateliness many a modern mansion decorated in the highest style of latter-day art halts after in vain.

The house was literally hidden by trees. Though it stood on a slight hill, a view could only be obtained of even the

upper windows when all the leaves had fallen; yet from all the living-rooms glimpses were obtainable of soft green hills and white cottages, and a winding stream and verdant meadows—to say nothing of thousands of trees interlacing their branches—of foliage dancing in the sunshine or dripping in the rain—a place any man might have been proud of—a place Lyle Garnsey was proud of, though he permitted moss to cover the avenue, and the lawn to grow like a meadow till the time came for the mowers to lay the grass into swath, and gather into cock; after which time cattle were turned out to graze, and the broad expanse might have been supposed an ill-kept park, only it was not one.

Everywhere—on each fence, and pillar, and gate—the story of a straitened income was written.

Absolute poverty had never come as a visitor past the entrance-lodges; but Mr. Garnsey's income could by no means afford the expense of keeping such a residence in proper order. In the days of his youth he had spent his substance in wild and riotous living; and every effort he made in latter years to repair his fortunes resulted only in rendering the tale of disaster more complete.

The stories recited, with bated breath, beside humble hearths, over glowing turf fires, concerning the sins of his earlier manhood were, making allowance for some natural exaggeration, true enough. He had been very wicked in act: and in heart he was very wicked still. Remembered sins were pleasant to him, and he liked to talk to anyone willing to listen about days of evil doing that could come no more. He married an heiress he disliked, for the sake of her wealth; and he broke the heart of the woman he loved. That page in his life could scarcely have been agreeable reading when, in the night-time, memory brought a lamp and the open book to his bedside, and bade him trace each mournful word which had been written in tears by one whose eyes could never more look at him with tender entreaty or agonized reproach. In every possible relation of life he had failed to do his duty, yet, so far as man knew, remorse did not often trouble his repose. He lamented that the railway mania should for him have resulted in loss

instead of profit; he chafed because his means did not permit him to live most part of the year out of Ireland; he felt anger when he saw how business men were able to keep the great places they bought or built; but he failed to repent him of the wasted years spent in idleness and vice, and to prepare for the long, lonely journey to the land which is so very far off mortal eye cannot discern it, yet so near that scarcely one second of our mortal time is needed to step from this world across its mysterious frontier.

Mr. Gorman Muir had not exaggerated facts when he spoke with such bitterness concerning the sort of conversation in which Mr. Garnsey delighted.

It was an offence to God and any decent man, but it had never offended Mr. Muir, senior.

Quite the contrary; Mr. Garnsey's tenant revelled in the stories that gentleman recalled; the tainted atmosphere at Beechfield seemed full of nourishment to him; duels, and the causes which led to them; prize-fights, and those who witnessed them, the account of shameful orgies, and cynical anecdotes, the drift of which went to imply the venality of men and the frailty of women, found in Hewson Muir an auditor far too appreciative and comprehending. It was not so with Gorman. He hated the talk. Whatever was good in his nature revolted from the doctrines held by Mr. Garnsey, and he turned so dull an ear to discourses which had usually for their theme matters only demons might have been supposed interested in, that at length the owner of Beechfield gave up trying to convert him, with the scoffing remark, "You're young yet, though you are old enough to know better. When you have seen something of the world you will think worse of it even than I do."

When a man comes of a good family, and has a fine property, and possesses enough money to keep the wolf from the door, it is not very easy to outrage public opinion, which usually inclines to smile on, rather than frown at, sinners in a respectable rank of life. Nevertheless, this was a feat Mr. Garnsey had managed to perform. One by one his equals dropped out of acquaintance with him. Fathers of families,

whatever their own shortcomings might have been, did not care to associate on intimate terms with a man who would persist in insinuating they were even such as himself. Young men found his type of vice old-fashioned and wearisome; women—even those who wished to be married themselves or who possessed daughters they wished to see settled—avoided him when possible, and when not possible waited with dread the next innuendo it might please him to utter in those low, soft, trained tones which added so much to the awfulness of his conversation. Had he roared his sinful speeches out like old Admiral O'Conegan, who always shouted as if he were trying to make himself heard in a high gale, they would have been robbed of half their terror.

His voice was so stealthy that his utterances always, even if expected, seemed to come on the listener unawares. Possessed of refined tastes; a judge of painting and music; an ardent admirer of beauty in human beings, animals, and nature, with a cultured intellect, critical understanding, superior manners, a gentlemanly appearance, clear-cut features, and a cold heart, he seemed to Gorman Muir as good a representative of the Enemy of Mankind as he was ever likely to meet with in mortal form. He had never felt afraid of any man before; but he did feel afraid of Mr. Garnsey. Nevertheless, after making a detour which enabled him once again to pass by Clear Stream Cottage, he passed through the gates of Beechfield ere turning his horse's head in the direction of Ardilaw.

When he paused by Clear Stream Cottage the night was fast darkening down, and, dismounting, he slipped in through the rustic gate and across the tiny bridge, and, from behind a little belt of shrubs, stood looking at the shuttered windows which hid from his sight the girl with whom he had fallen so violently in love.

She was playing, he could hear the tones of an old piano, which sounded to him like the music of the spheres. Cautiously he crept forward till close on the narrow path which led round the end of the cottage; there he remained without moving, almost without breathing, listening to the harmony she was making. Suddenly she broke off, and, after a sad sweet modulation, softly struck a few chords and began to sing.

"Oh! what a voice," he thought, with rapture. He did not know the song, and he could not hear the words, but what he did know and hear sufficed to keep him happy company to Beechfield.

"Yes, my darling, it is all for your sweet sake," he murmured, as he rode leisurely between the tall laurel hedges that made the approach to Beechfield seem like the entrance to some sylvan prison. The Garnseys had ever been proud of those wonderful laurels, quite twelve feet high, which hemmed in the avenue with thick, leafy barriers; but to Gorman they always seemed terrible, excluding, as they did, light and air and view. His was a nature which never breathed quite freely except on the hill-top or a wild seashore. When the winter winds were howling, and the crested waves dashing madly over the rocks, he could have shouted like a boy with glad excitement. He was of the stuff men are made of who volunteer for forlorn hopes, and first mount the scaling-ladder and rush forward to meet death or victory. As an officer on active service he would have been the right thing in the right place; but he could scarcely be so considered, planted down in a quiet village, where even the echo of war's alarm was scarcely to be heard, situate within a few Irish miles of the largest manufacturing town in Ireland.

Once, with all the veins of his turbulent heart, he desired to enter the Army; but in those days his uncle was far too fond of him to contemplate the idea of separation. Since the rupture, he had often contemplated taking the Queen's shilling, shouldering his bayonet, and marching straight from the ranks to renown. But now all that was over. Success to him meant winning a smile from Berna Boyle—fame, making a home when he could call her all his own—happiness, toiling to provide her with such comfort and luxury as he could compass—heaven on earth, the knowledge nothing could part them but death, which, after all, could not part those for long who were sure to wait, each for the other, beside the river that encircles the golden land.

He had quite made up his mind as he rode into Belfast, and thought matters out while he let his horse walk leisurely along the lonely lanes he was forced to pass through in order to take Clear Stream Cottage on his way back, and when he at length sprang to the ground and stood under the great portico which sheltered Beechfield a little from raging northerly winds, he felt more than ever determined nothing should now divert him from his purpose, that he would follow the melody of that sweet voice till he caught the singer, and caged her beyond the possibility of flight.

"Has Mr. Garnsey finished dinner?" he asked the footman, who always felt distracted in his intercourse with Gorman between the remembrance that the gentleman was Mr. Muir's son and the consciousness of several shillings and half-crowns having passed between them.

"The family have not set down to dinner yet, Sir," said William, in a creditable spirit of compromise. "The master."

"Who is that?" asked the master himself, appearing in the hall at this juncture. "Muir, I declare. Come in, man."

"Not this evening, thank you, as you have not dined. I thought I should about catch you at dessert."

"So you would, only I have been to a place on the other side of Mount Stewart, and only just got back. However, that's all the better. Come along, I'll take no denial. Hot water shall be taken into my dressing-room. The fish will be up in five minutes, so you had better make haste. Never mind your horse, Ward will see to him. You will find us in the drawing-room."

No man need have desired a more cordial welcome, and though Gorman did not like his host, yet he must have been more or less than Irish had he remained insensible to the warmth of such a reception.

Besides, the house and its appointments were such as he had been accustomed to, and it would be idle to affirm that brotherly love or filial reverence had, so far, served to reconcile him to the domestic arrangements at Ardilaw. Ardent and impressionable as he was in all things, he argued such a greeting on the occasion of the first step he had as yet adventured towards fortune augured well for ultimate triumph.

With creditable rapidity he washed and brushed; then, hurrying down stairs, entered the drawing-room—an apartment so long it seemed quite a journey from the door to the spacious hearth, on which glowed a fire of ruddy peat. There was no other light, and a lady, starting up and holding out her hand, said—

"How do you do, Mr. Muir. Don't tumble over Bruce; he's lying stretched full length on that rug. I am so glad you have come. I'll get you to look at poor Weenie's leg after dinner. She got it broken, poor darling, and I scarcely think Peter Doey has put the splints on right."

"You are soon enlisted," remarked Mr. Garnsey, who was standing with his back to the fire. "You have not had time to draw your breath before getting involved in the great dog question. For my own part, I wish not merely all their legs, but all their necks, were broken. Just look here! six of them;

no less. Enough to eat a man out of house and home—Dinner! Please take my daughter, Muir. I will bring up the rear, and keep back as many of these raging fiends as possible."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Over the dinner-table none but the most ordinary subjects were discussed. The state of parties in England, the doings of the Encumbered Estates Court, the prospects of the potato crop, the next year's great show in Hyde Park, the mildness of the season, prognostications as to whether there would be much hunting, speculations concerning the future of France, with occasional observations from Miss Garnsey bearing upon some piece of local gossip or the health of a favourite animal, made up the total of a conversation which was neither much better nor much worse than the usual run of talk in the family circle when slightly on its ps and qs.

In fond memory, perhaps, of a time when "dining" meant much to him in the way of wit and wine and company, Mr. Garnsey never failed to array himself in evening dress before sitting down to table, and, as like a dutiful daughter, Miss Garnsey, often somewhat against her will, followed suit, Mr. Gorman had the blessing of beholding that young lady attired in a costume which was neither a riding habit nor the severe and uncompromising apparel in which it was her custom to proceed on those errands of mercy that had elicited such admiring encomiums from Mr. Muir.

The dinner itself was very good. Let him stint in what he would without the house, Mr. Garnsey took excellent care there was no lack of comfort within it. He liked to live well, and every dish which came to table was admirably cooked and equally admirably served. No lack of warmth or light, either, in those spacious rooms, of glittering silver or sparkling glass. Gorman had dined there before more than once, and always with the feeling that he had walked back into the sphere from which so recently sentence of banishment was pronounced against him.

Though he did not like his host or care for Miss Garnsey, it seemed pleasant to float back for even an evening amidst the well-remembered appointments, the soft-footed attendants, the dainty dishes, the culture, the refinement, the orderly service of old. It may seem ridiculous, but it is true, that he seemed to himself more worthy of Berna as he sat looking at the shaded lights and the snowy damask, and the delicate china and the massive plate, than when he was thrown among a family who ate their food in haste, and with almost as few accessories in the way of luxury as the Israelites on that night so greatly to be remembered.

He was happy—"fey" almost, to quote a well-known Scotch phrase. He talked gaily; he ate and drank with enjoyment; he laughed; he looked handsomer than ever; he conducted himself—so the butler confided to the footman—as "if he had been a gentleman born;" and assuredly, spite of the knowledge that his father was "just Hewson Muir of Ardilaw," those functionaries found it very difficult to remember he was not every whit as good as their master, who sat at the foot of his table, looking, so the notion occurred to Gorman, as if he had been washed seven times in Jordan, and come up clean as a little child.

Usually, there was a something exasperating to the young man between the darkness of Mr. Garnsey's inner nature and the freshness of his complexion; but, on the evening in question, it would have required more than a clear white brow and guileless blue-grey eyes to disturb his equanimity. Had he not a thousand pounds in the bank—an object in his life—the sound of Berna's voice in his ear? Who could be happier than Gorman Muir—seated in the flesh at Mr. Garnsey's table, and surrounded with everything calculated to gratify his senses, while his mind, off on a journey of its own, was standing in the semi-darkness of a summer's night, which enfolded himself and the dream woman of his life in a mantle woven of mystery and silence.

Meals, no matter how long protracted, must end some time; and at length the cloth was drawn, and the dessert, which consisted of nothing specially rich or rare—pears and apples, grown in the Beechfield gardens, and almonds and raisins, provided by the Beechfield family grocer—placed on the table. Before Mr. Garnsey stood two decanters and a carafe of water. Both servants withdrew—all waiting and chance of eavesdropping was at an end—and Gorman could at once have plunged into business had he chosen. But he did not choose. He and Miss Garnsey were engaged in the delightful occupation of seeing if they could discover any double almonds, when Mr. Garnsey asked,

"Why have you thrown us over in church, Muir? Was not our pew as good as that where you sat last Sunday, frying between the stove and the Rector?"

"Better, a great deal; but when Mr. Crummles took so much trouble to give me a whole pew to myself I could not think of encroaching on your kindness any longer."

"Cunning old fox! He likes to dot his few sheep about the landscape so as to produce as much effect as possible. I declare I have been to church when all the worshippers did not amount to six persons."

"Why do we go to church at all?" asked Miss Garnsey, in a speculative sort of way, as she dreamily cracked another almond.

"Because we belong to the upper million, in a so-called Christian country," replied Mr. Garnsey. "If our lot were cast in any other land we should no doubt follow the fashion there."

"But you have convictions on the subject, I suppose," suggested Gorman.

"What kind of convictions do you mean? Religious? Not I, my friend. I left all that sort of thing behind me long ago—as you will leave it in the days to come. We drop a lot of useless luggage by the way as we travel through life. What I shall never understand is the reason why we are weighted with so much at the beginning of our journey. The best years of our life are spent in disabusing our minds of any number of foolish fables and priestly legends and old women's tales."

"Slightly altering Miss Garnsey's question, I wonder why you go to church?"

"Simply because it is well to conform to the religious laws of a country as well as to its civil. On the whole, I find it less trouble to go with the stream than to fight against it—that is, in matters where my own conscience is not materially affected by doing so. If I were in Turkey I should swear by the Prophet; if in Persia, worship the Sun; as I am in England—we will call Ireland England for once—I"—

"If you found yourself among cannibals," interposed Gorman, who knew pretty well what was coming—

"I really don't know whether I could manage human flesh; much would depend on how it was cooked. Fill your glass."

Mr. Gorman Muir complied; Miss Garnsey cracked her last almond.

"I have not found a single double almond amongst them all," she said, looking up, disappointed.

"Console yourself, my daughter," observed Mr. Garnsey; "you have made a bull. Mr. Muir, I know you came to say something to me. What is it?"

"I have at last received that money from my uncle."

"Indeed! That looks as if he were repenting him of the evil of his ways. Does he hold out any olive-leaf as a sign that the tempest of his fury has abated?"

"On the contrary, his solicitors who inclose the draught intimate Mr. Trevasson's desire that I shall, under no circumstances, communicate with him again."

"And what are you going to do?" asked Mr. Garnsey. His daughter had pushed aside her plate, uplapped with almond-shells, folded her hands on the table, and was listening intently. "Sell your horse, oil your gun, and take your passage for the Far West!"

"No; I mean to try to make some money here."

"How?"

"Well, thanks to you, I have made some already."

"But I thought you hated attending fairs and riding about to markets, and that you disliked, beyond even those hardships, asking or accepting a fair price for your horses."

"That is quite true," agreed Gorman, a little confused; "but I might dislike the Far West more. I know the trouble I have to contend with here, and"—

"A case, in fact, of better the familiar fiend you know than the strange fiend you do not know. You may be right—I cannot say."

"At any rate, I want to stop here, and I do not want to go there."

Mr. Garnsey stole one swift glance at his daughter, even while he said,

"That ought to settle the matter—a man's own wishes are the best guides he can follow."

"I am not quite so sure of that," answered Gorman; "but, at all events, I mean to accept the guidance of mine."

Mr. Garnsey laughed. "Then you need no advice from me," he remarked. "If I can give you any help on your journey let me know."

"Thank you. I came to ask you to help me. Do you know of any man who thoroughly understands horses, that I could engage to help me?"

"I am afraid I do not—yes, I do. You can have Peter. I will make you a present of Peter. He does not do an hour's work for me in a month, but he'll do your work. I shall be heartily glad to get rid of him. He and the maids are always at daggers drawn. They know he has a wife living somewhere, and that therefore his attentions are useless, not to say compromising. Yes, you shall have Peter."

Miss Garnsey laughed outright as her father spoke of the feud which raged between the too-gallant Peter and the servants at Beechfield.

"Mrs. Murtrie," she was beginning; but Mr. Garnsey cut ruthlessly across her speech.

"As a poacher," he said, "I can conscientiously recommend Peter, his knowledge of traps is exhaustive; as a setter of night lines he is unsurpassed. There is only one creature on earth wiser in such matters than Peter, and that is his lurcher 'Sniff.' There is something Satanic about that dog. I have seen the pair sitting in the sun hatching some mischief, and I am sure Sniff knew exactly what was passing through Peter's mind. Now, Lydia, much as we appreciate your society, we will not detain you any longer from your foot-footed friends. I am sure Weenie must have got her splints off, you had better go and see. Mr. Muir will help you to put them to rights presently."

"I shall be very glad of his assistance," answered Miss Garnsey, and, as Gorman held the door open for her, she looked up at him in a way he could scarcely misunderstand.

"You are not drinking any wine," observed Mr. Garnsey. "Will you have some whisky; there it is on the side-board? Stop, I'll get it for you myself."

Gorman watched his host a little curiously. On the occasion of each visit the same ceremony was performed. From the servant's hall at Beechfield there had drifted a report throughout the country side that Mr. Garnsey's favourite liquor was one brewed in an exceedingly hot region, the latitude and longitude of which is not accurately known to geographers. Mr. Garnsey did not entrust the key of the cellar wherein that vintage was stowed away to his butler; and rumour delighted to say the master to whom he had sold himself took good care the bins were never empty. Once—undeterred by the fact of its fiery birthplace—the domestics managed to get a sip of the Satanic brew, which for ever after they described as "fearsome."

"Yes, Peter is the very man for you," said Mr. Garnsey, as he returned to the table, carrying a square decanter in one hand and a bottle that was of no British manufacture in the other; "but you won't have room to go in for many more horses at Ardilaw?"

"That was what I came to speak to you about principally. I want you to let me that farm of yours on the hill."

"Do you mean Finney's old place?"

"Where the house was burnt down."

"Take my advice, and have nothing to do with it. You know the Finneys have sworn no man who ever sows seed there shall reap a harvest."

"I am not afraid of the Finneys, whoever they may be."

"Have you spoken to your father about this?"

"No; I did not say anything till I knew if I could get the land."

"You can have the land; but talk the matter over with him before you decide to go on with the matter."

"Well, I will," said Gorman, disappointed.

"There are other farms on earth," said Mr. Garnsey.

"I know there are; but I had fixed my fancy on that."

"It is a pity. What, won't you take any whisky? Why, you are temperate. Then, perhaps, you would like to go and relieve my daughter's anxiety about 'Weenie'—only," he added, as Gorman twisted the handle of the door, "one word, Muir."

The young man came back, and stood with one hand resting on the table, waiting for what was to follow.

"No flirtation," said Mr. Garnsey.

"You may trust me, Sir."

"I have other views for her. She will have only five thousand pounds fortune, and she must marry money."

"On my word of honour, Mr. Garnsey"—

"That is quite enough; remember, I trust you implicitly."

"You may, I assure you."

"Then go and see to those splints," said the owner of Beechfield, with a smile, which widened into a grin when the door closed behind Gorman.

"If that does not put the notion into his head," he thought, "he is a greater simpleton than I take him for."

(To be continued.)

Mr. J. S. Forbes, in presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the Metropolitan District Railway last week, pointed out that the number of passengers had increased in all classes—111,000 first, 513,000 second, and 2,554,000 third. The Government duty showed a diminution to the extent of £2500. The agitation about the blow-holes had cost the company £7000, which was really a penalty they would have to pay for doing what Parliament had sanctioned.

OBITUARY.

SIR T. S. PASLEY, BART.

Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, second Baronet, of Craig, county Dumfries, K.C.B., died on the 15th ult. He was born Sept. 26, 1804, the only son of Major John Sabine, of the Grenadier Guards, by Maria, his wife, elder daughter and co-heiress of Admiral Thomas Pasley, who was created a Baronet in 1794, with special remainder to the heirs male of his daughters successively, and who at his death, in 1808, was succeeded by his grandson, the gallant officer whose death we record. He entered the Royal Navy in 1824, and served (being then Captain) in the Black Sea during the Crimean War. He was subsequently Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard from 1857 to 1862, and Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth from 1866 to 1869. He attained the full rank of Admiral in 1866, and was placed on the retired list in 1870. Sir Thomas assumed by Royal License in 1809 the surname of Pasley, in lieu of that of Sabine. He married, June 10, 1826, Jane Matilda Lilly, eldest daughter of the Rev. Montagu John Wynyard, and by her, who died in 1869, had a large family. The eldest son, Captain T. M. S. Sabine Pasley, R.N., died in his father's lifetime, leaving, with other issue, an eldest son, Sir Thomas Elward Sabine Pasley, now third Baronet; born Nov. 12, 1863. The late President of the Royal Society, General Sir Edward Sabine, K.C.B., who died last year, was uncle of Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, the deceased Baronet.

SIR GEORGE FARMER, BART.

Sir George Farmer, third Baronet, whose death, at Point Henry Geelong, Victoria, on Dec. 1 last, is announced from Australia, was born June 3, 1829, the eldest son of Sir George Richard Farmer, second Baronet, and grandson of Sir George William Farmer, who was created a Baronet in 1780, in consideration of the distinguished services of his father, Captain George Farmer, R.N., who in the Quebec fought La Surveillante, a French frigate of greatly superior force, and perished in the contest. The late Baronet, who succeeded to the title in 1855, married twice—first, Elizabeth Amelia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Watson, of Swansea, Tasmania; and secondly, in 1878, Mary Anne, daughter of Dr. Edward Duffen Allison, of London. By the former, who died in 1874, he leaves, with three daughters, one son, Sir George Richard Hugh Farmer, present and fourth Baronet, born June 5, 1873.

VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON. H. C. GLYN.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, C.B., C.S.I., Knt., third class Medjidie, died on the 16th ult. He was born April 17, 1829, the fourth son of George Carr, first Lord Wolverton, by Marianne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, of Taplow House, M.P. He became a Sub-Lieutenant R.N. in 1850, and Vice-Admiral in 1882; received a gold medal for distinguished services on the Danube under Omar Pasha, in 1854, and was present in that year and in 1855 with the naval brigade before Sebastopol and at its bombardment. When captain of the Serapis he took out and brought home the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of H.R.H.'s visit to India. Admiral Glyn was A.D.C. to the Queen from 1873 to 1877, was nominated C.B. in 1875, and C.S.I. in 1876. He married, Sept. 23, 1858, Rose, daughter of the Rev. Denis Mahony, of Dromore Castle, county Kerry, and widow of Mr. John Pennefather, by whom (who died in 1870), he leaves, with other issue, a son, Henry Richard, heir-presumptive to Lord Wolverton.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John Josselyn, of St. Edmund's Hill, in the county of Suffolk, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1855, and for twenty years Master of the Suffolk Foxhounds, on the 19th ult., aged sixty-seven.

Major-General Philip Anstruther, C.B., of Thirdpart, in the county of Fife, son of Sir Alexander Anstruther, of Thirdpart, on the 17th ult., aged seventy-six. He served in China in 1841 (when he was taken prisoner and suffered six months' captivity), and subsequently at Chillianwallah and Goojerat, as well as in the Kaffir war of 1851.

Mr. Charles Stuart Calverley, late Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, a brilliant scholar and an accomplished versifier, second son of the Rev. Henry (Blaydes) Calverley, Prebendary of Wells, aged about fifty. He was called to the Bar in 1865, and joined the Midland Circuit. His "Verses and Translations" and his "Fly Leaves" made his name famous at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The Corporation have decided to present to the Earl of Shaftesbury the freedom of the City of London, in a gold casket, at an early date.

The handsome new galleries of Messrs. Tooth and Sons, the picture dealers, of the Haymarket, are now completed. The elevation is in red sandstone, which is a pleasant contrast to the cold-looking stone generally used in London. Serpentine and variegated foreign marbles have been used for the shop fronts and entrance; and the picture galleries, of which there are three, are well lighted. The architects were Messrs. Archer and Green; the contractor, Mr. Lovatt, of Wolverhampton.

Mrs. Ellis Birt has given the use of her house, Porchester Mansion, for a dramatic performance, to be followed by dancing, in aid of the funds for maintaining sixty-three beds in the new building of the Chelsea Hospital for Women. The date fixed is Wednesday, March 5; and tickets, which are half a guinea each, may be obtained of Mrs. Ellis Birt; or of Mr. J. S. Wood, at the hospital, Fulham-road.

Mr. George Earle Buckle, who has been appointed editor of the Times, was (we learn from the Law Journal), called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Michaelmas Term, 1880, having been admitted a student in November, 1876. He was educated at Winchester School, and at New College, Oxford, and is a Fellow of All Souls. In 1876 he took a first class in classics, and in 1877 a first class in modern history. He is the son of Prebendary Buckle, Rector of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, and Examining Chaplain in the diocese.

The first meeting of the general committee of the Social Science Congress was held last week at the Council House, Birmingham, under the presidency of the Mayor, Alderman Cook. It was decided that the meeting in Birmingham should, as previously suggested, begin on Sept. 17 and end on Sept. 24. On the motion of the Mayor, it was resolved to invite several lords and gentlemen to act as vice-presidents, including the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Granville, the Earl of Bradford, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Norton, Lord Houghton, Lord Hatherton, Sir T. W. Biddulph, Mr. John Bright, M.P., Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., and Mr. J. S. Balfour, M.P. The committees of health, art, trade, education, and jurisprudence were appointed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E T (Bath).—Your games are always welcome to our readers and ourselves. Accept our cordial thanks for the last one received. Is "Bath" a sufficiently definite address for the copy to reach your hands?

GYP.—We do not understand your comment on No. 2073. After the moves 1. Q to Q 8th, 2. P to K 8th; 3. P to Q 6th, you appear to suggest 2. R to B 2nd as a good defence for Black. Surely you cannot (like another correspondent, C M P) have overlooked such an obvious move as 3. Q takes Q B?

F E P (Brighton).—The Indian problem has been published in various forms. The original appeared on the cover of the Chessplayer's Chronicle when that periodical was conducted by the late Howard Staunton. You have omitted the White Bishop from Brentano's diagram.

E H C (Rob Roy Chess Club).—We have forwarded your letter to the gentlemen who opposed your Club on the occasion.

O H L (Manchester).—The difficulty about No. 2 is noted, and we have transferred the "mark" to the last problem received.

W B (Stratford).—Be not afraid; it is not overlooked.

E L G.—Please see answer to Gyp.

K T (Carrington).—A very neat stratagem. Thanks.

C T S (Newport).—The first presents no difficulty and the second cannot be solved in the way you propose. After 1. Kt to B 6th, suppose K to Q 4th, instead of playing the Bishop.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2073 received from Rev John Wills (Barnstable, U.S.A.); of No. 2079, from J O P; of No. 2080, from F F (Brussels), A C Haines, Pierce Jones, W Biddle, J O E, K Tomlin, and H Batye; of No. 2081, from H O Anning, G E May, E L G, Hubert W T Taylor, Pierce Jones, Tikley Liberal Club, Henry Frau, Y M F S (Brentford), Swindon, E O H, and Jersey; of Mr. Lloyd's three-move Problem, from H B, Pierce Jones, H Wardell, O S Cox, S Farrant, A W Scrutton, R Blacklock, Harry Springthorpe, W Dewae, E Featherstone, A G Hunt, James Pilkington, Rev W Anderson, E J Posno (Haarlem), Schmuicke, E L G, Hereward, Emmo (Darlington), G J Veale, Pierce Jones, R H Brooks, and W Wilson; of Mr. Lloyd's two-move Problem, from H B, E L G, G J Veale, Hereward, J R (Edinburgh), R Worters (Canterbury), Schmuicke, Pierce Jones, Rev W Anderson, C R Baxter, K Templar, and R H Brooks; of the Calculus Problem, from Henry Frau (Lyons).

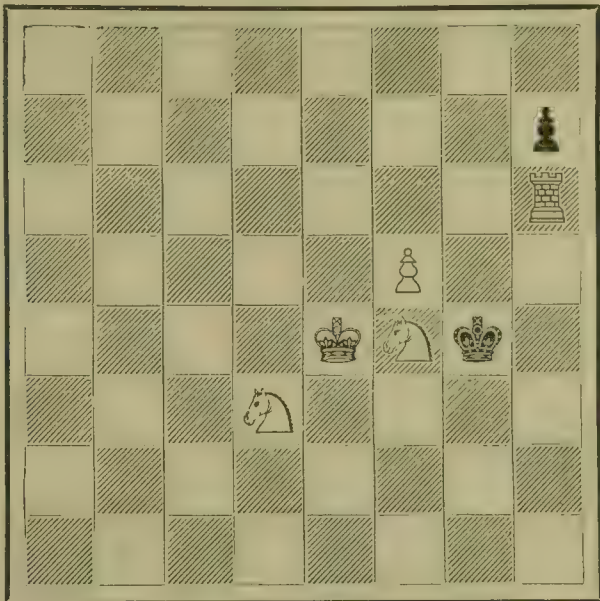
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2082 received from H B, Aaron Harper, Jupiter Junior, Kitten, E L G, L L Greenaway, T G (Ware), Jumbo, A M Porter, G S Oldfield, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, H K Andary, O Oswald, W F R (Swansea), John Hodgson, J R (Edinburgh), W Hillier, P Falcon (Antwerp), G W Law, Mac (Faversham), Emmo (Darlington), R Worters (Canterbury), E Casella (Paris), S Bullen, A W Scrutton, D W Kell, Ben Nevis, H Lucas, R Ingersoll, M O'Halloran, Otto Fulder (Glent), S Lowndes, H H Noyes, Pierce Jones, P and G Howitt (Norwich), Schmuicke, Rev W Anderson, E J Posno (Haarlem), Kitten, O Darrah, R J Vines, T H Holden, J G Andler, C R Baxter, F G Darlow, E P Vulliamy, R H Brooks, N S Harris, Shadforth, E Loudon, Alpha, P B Harrison, and D Biddle.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2081.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q B 8th. Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 2084.
By Dr. S. GOLD (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The following amusing Gamelet is quoted from the February number of the Deutsche Schachzeitung, where it is described as an off-hand skirmish between Mr. R. STEEL and Mr. BLACKBURN, during the Vienna tournament of 1882.

(Queen's Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to B sq
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	12. Kt to Q B 4th	R to B sq
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	13. Q to Kt 7th	B to R 5th (ch)
4. P to Q 3rd	P takes K P	14. K to Q 2nd	R to Q sq
5. P takes K P	Kt to Kt 6th	15. P to Q 4th	Q to K 5th
6. Kt takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. Kt to K B 3rd	B to B 4th
7. P to Q B 3rd	Q to Q 4th	17. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt takes K P
8. Q to Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd		
9. Q takes Kt P	R to Q Kt sq		
10. Q takes B P	B to K 2nd		

White resigned at this point; because, if K Kt takes Kt, Black mates in the next move, and if Q Kt takes Kt, mate follows in two moves.

THE COUNTIES' CHESS ASSOCIATION.

We have pleasure in directing attention to the following letter from the Rev. Mr. Skipworth. It deals with a subject of practical interest to all British chessplayers:—

"Dear Sir,—I have long had a feeling that we should try to nationalise our Counties' Association, and I should propose to do it by establishing a class for all comers, and offering a first prize of, say, £50. May I through your column appeal to the chessplayers of this country, and ask them—(1) if they desire to see such a class established, and (2) if they will subscribe the necessary funds? 'What good will such a competition do me?' will be the question put to himself by many a chess-player on reading my appeal. I answer briefly—broadly, it would promote the interests of chess in general, individually it would particularly benefit those chessplayers who never can be at the trying-place, by affording them annually new games by the best players that they can play over quietly in their own rooms.

"I shall be much obliged if chessplayers individually, and also secretaries of clubs, will write to me and answer my questions 1 and 2. With regard to 2, all should state the amount for which a player or a club will be responsible. Perhaps it might be well that subscriptions should be promised at first for, say, three years as a probationary period. The whole question is chiefly a matter of funds, and, if they should be forthcoming, we shall need, I think, a London secretary and treasurer, in addition to our present staff of officers.

"Correspondents must forgive me if I cannot reply to all their letters. I shall probably have to crave the further indulgence of Chess Editors to allow me to reply publicly. I am also proposing to the members of our association to make a slight alteration with regard to our present first class. The class lately has become so large that we are obliged (in order to get through the work within the week) to divide it into two sections. Sections are not altogether satisfactory; and, instead of them, I am proposing that there shall be two separate and independent divisions in the first class, and that no one shall play in the first division until he has first won his spurs in the second division. This would make the first class more interesting to several players who always play in it, but who have not as yet been successful. Also I would propose that the first prize-winners in Division I. be draughted annually into the All-Comers' Class, if British chessplayers are disposed to come forward and establish such a class.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, A. B. SKIPWORTH, Tetford Rectory, Horncastle, Feb. 22, 1884."

The Counties Chess Association will this year hold its annual meeting at Bath during the first week of August.

Nottingham defeated Leicester in a match played last week by eight games to five; and a match between Oxford City and Oxford University resulted in a tie, each side scoring 14½. The Athenæum against the London and Westminster Bank also tied with a score of four to each side.

Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston's new map of Egypt, Nubia, and the Soudan is clearly printed and replete with information.—Messrs. G. W. Bacon and Co. have issued another of their "bird's-eye" series, which gives a view of the Soudan and of the country to the Mediterranean, showing all garrison towns and places of interest.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with three codicils, of Henriette Elisabeth Sophie Durand, Baroness de Lesser, late of No. 12, Rue Volney, Paris, who died on Oct. 26 last, was proved in London on Jan. 21 by Auguste Louis Ferdinand, Baron Creuzé de Lesser, the son, the value of the personal estate in England amounting to over £43,000. The testatrix leaves to her said son her mansion, No. 12, Rue St. Arnaud, with the furniture, bronzes, and movable effects; to her son Alexis Creuzé de Lesser, her farm, Voisins de Bretonneux, with everything belonging to the same; and there are other specific gifts to her two sons. She also leaves 3000*fr.* to the work of the Miséricorde de Marseilles, of which her father was administrator; 30,000*fr.* to be distributed by her children in the best works they are cognisant of without intervention; specific bequests to relatives and others, and pecuniary legacies to domestic servants.

The will (dated May 9, 1880) of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Paul Amphlett, P.C., formerly one of her Majesty's Judges of Appeal, late of No. 32, Wimpole-street, and of Wychbold Hall, Worcestershire, who died on Dec. 7 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Dame Sarah Amelia Amphlett, the widow, Richard Holmden Amphlett, the nephew, and Richard Ryder Dean, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £31,000. The testator gives £500, his house in Wimpole-street, and all his furniture, horses, carriages, and farming stock to his wife; his law library to his nephew, Richard Holmden Amphlett; his plate, diamonds, point lace, and portrait by Oulex to go as heirlooms with Wychbold Hall; and legacies to relatives, clerk, and servants. The residue of the personality is to be held, upon trust, for his wife for life, and then upon the trusts of his marriage settlement. All his real estate in the county of Worcester or elsewhere is devised to the use of his wife for life, then, in default of children, to the use of his nephew, the said Richard Holmden Amphlett, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, according to priority of birth in tail male.

The will (dated Dec. 30, 1883) of Mr. William George Cartwright, J.P., D.L., late of Springfield, Newport, Monmouthshire, who died on Jan. 2 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs. Maria Anne Cartwright, the widow, Frederick Fox Cartwright, and Charles Henry Lonsdale, the executors, the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounting to upwards of £147,000. The testator bequeaths the racing cups and plate won by his late father as follows—viz., the Ascot Cup, won by Ely, to his son William John; the Goodwood Cup, won by Ely, to his son Thomas George; the Upton Cup, won by Monmouthshire, to his son Frederick Steward; the Beaufort (Monmouth) Cup, won by Princess of Wales, to his son Hervey Edward; the Beaufort (Monmouth) Cup, won by Wroughton, to his son Harold; the Beaufort (Bath) Cup, won by Ely, to his daughter Alice Jean; and the Queen's Vase Ascot, won by Albert Victor, to his daughter Winifred Maud. He leaves to his wife £2500, all his consumable stores, a carriage and a pair of horses; and, for life, the remainder of his plate, all his furniture, jewellery, pictures, and household effects at his principal residence, and an annuity of £800; upon trust, for each of his sons other than William John and Thomas George, £15,000; upon trust, for each of his daughters, £10,000; upon trust, for his clerk, George James Bawn, for life, £5000, and at his death one-half of the income of the said sum to his wife, Mrs. Selina Bawn (if she survive him), for her life; and to his executor, Mr. Lonsdale, £100. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, for his two sons, William John and Thomas George.

The will (dated Feb. 16, 1882) of Mr. John William Wright, late of East Morton, Bingley, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer, who died on Dec. 14 last, was proved on Jan. 31 by Henry Wright and Holmes Wright, the brothers, and Thomas Stratten, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £81,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Mary Frances Wright, £500, all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages, and an annuity of £1000 for life; to his nephews and nieces by consanguinity, £100 each; and legacies to domestic servants, and to servants of the firm of H. and J. W. Wright. He also bequeaths £200 each to the Baptist College at Rawdon, near Leeds, and the Baptist Missionary Society; £100 each to the Independent College at Heaton, near Bradford, the London Missionary Society, and the Bradford joint Hospital Fund; £50 to the Royal Albert Asylum for Lunatics, Lancaster; and £500 to the trustees of Morton Independent Chapel at East Morton for a minister's house and outbuildings. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held in trust for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Sept. 10, 1880), with five codicils (dated Oct. 16, 24, and 25, and Dec. 6, 1881, and March 21, 1882), of Mr. Robert Dugdale Marshfield, late of Wareham, Dorset, who died on Aug. 20 last at Weymouth, was proved on the 30th ult. by Robert Coleman Hutchings, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £23,000. The testator leaves £8000 Consols, upon trust, for his daughter Susannah Louisa Marshfield, and some other bequests; and he mentions that he has given in his lifetime to his daughter Mrs. Agnes Ann Hutchings the gold repeater watch taken from Napoleon Bonaparte's carriage at the Battle of Waterloo, which belonged to the Empress Josephine. All his real and leasehold property at Wareham and Swanage he gives to his said two daughters, and the residue of the personality is to be held, upon trust, for them.

The will (dated March 9, 1881), with a codicil (dated March 14, 1882), of Colonel Edward Chaplin, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, late of No. 25, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, who died on Dec. 23 last, was proved on Jan. 21 by Lady Guendolen Theresa Chaplin, the widow, and Cecil Chaplin, the brother, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £22,000. The testator leaves his land at Metheringham to his brother Cecil; £100 to Mary Sefton, a nurse in his family for many years; and the residue of his real and personal estate, upon trust, to pay the income to his wife, for life, and then for all his children, in equal shares. He appoints his executors guardians of his infant children. The deceased was M.P. for Lincoln from 1874 to 1880.

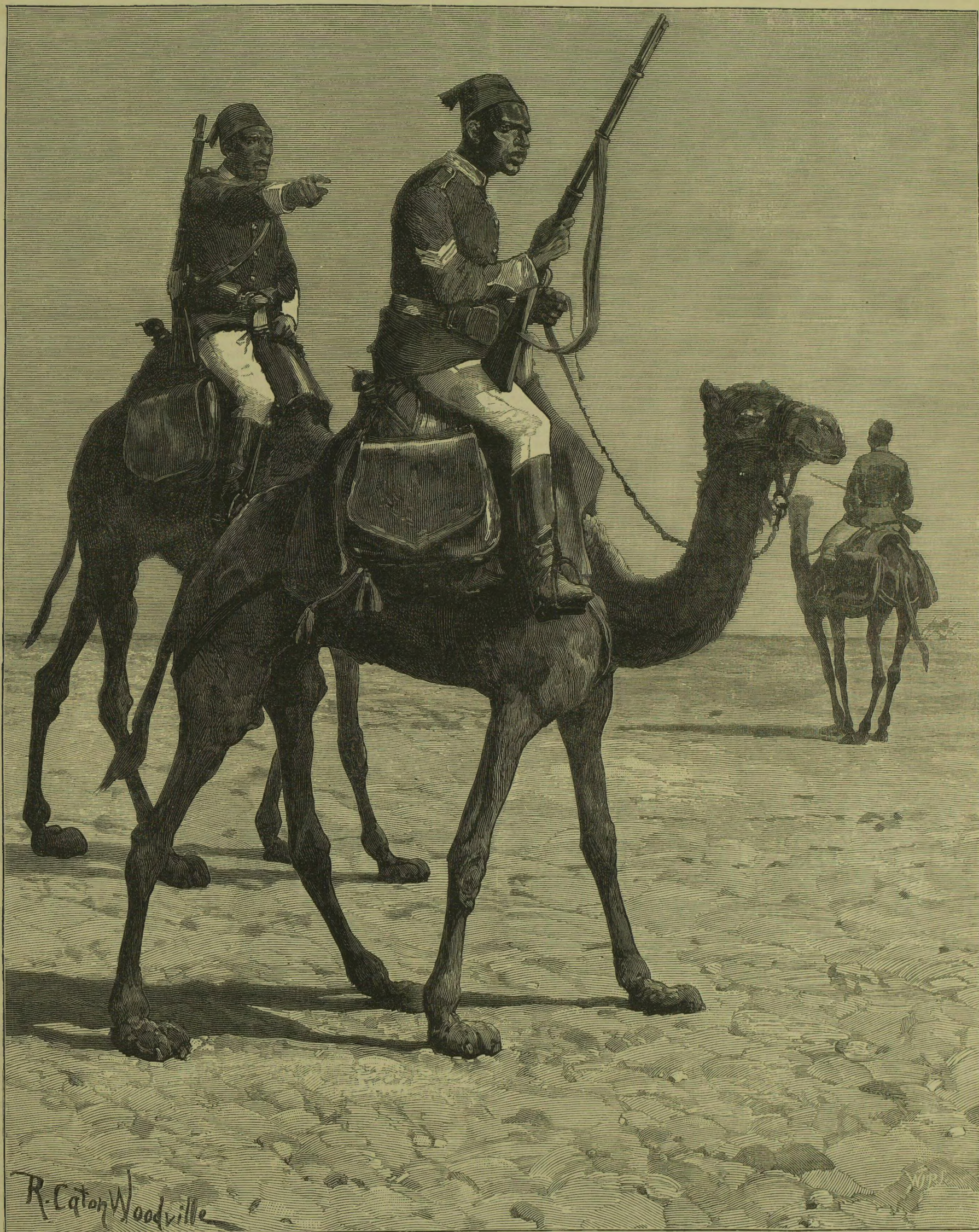
Mr. Monk, M.P., presided on the 20th ult. at another meeting of the representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The subjects discussed were the management of the Suez Canal, the expediency of appointing a Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, the imposition of light dues, and the railway passenger duty. At the annual dinner in the evening the speakers included the French Ambassador, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord President of the Council, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, M. De Lesseps, and Sir R. Morier.—At the final sitting of the Chambers of Commerce on the 21st ult. a resolution brought in from the South of Scotland Chamber was agreed to, stating that it was desirable that an international telegraphic union should be formed by which international telegraphic messages might be transmitted at a low rate, and it was decided to request the Postmaster-General to negotiate with regard to the matter.



1. Bedouin Merchants.

2. Donkey Racing.

3. Snake Charming.



THE CAMEL CORPS OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

NEW BOOKS.

We have received from Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., in advance of publication (which will take place in April next), the first part of a work, to be completed in two folio volumes, on the *Ornamental Arts of Japan*, by Mr. George A. Audsley, joint-author, with Mr. James L. Bowes, of the "Keramic Art of Japan." That former work, so well known for the interest and trustworthiness of its comments and descriptions and the beauty of its illustrations, promises to have an entirely suitable successor and complement in the new work in preparation. The two will embrace the whole range of Japanese art, and form at once the most splendid and practically useful record of the art of the farthest East that has appeared in our language. The first instalment of the new work under notice relates chiefly, as regards the text, to drawing and painting generally, and specially to the important lacquer manufacture and decoration. These subjects are illustrated by plates, with accompanying descriptions. There are also other detached plates, with descriptions, of objects in the classes of embroidery, textile fabrics, cloisonné enamel, incrustated-work, and metal-work. These and other kinds of Japanese decoration will, we infer, be treated in the letterpress during the progress of the work as exhaustively as lacquer has been in the present issue. In dealing with his subject so far, Mr. Audsley concerns himself but little with theories respecting the principles of Japanese art. He frankly admits, or leaves to be inferred, its great limitations—that it never reaches fine-art properly speaking, nor the highest decoration of more advanced civilisation. As justly, however, he claims that it is unapproachable in its triumphs of patient manual precision and dexterity, and its naive and fertile ingenuity of device. Nor does the author indulge largely in historical disquisitions, which can hardly be of great consequence or interest. But he describes more fully than has hitherto been done the methods, processes, and appliances of the art-workman. The book thus acquires peculiar value. There are appearances and characteristics in every art which we can far more readily and more thoroughly understand by becoming acquainted with the practical details of the mode by which they are produced. The text to the section on lacquer admirably exemplifies our meaning; for many of the facts therein, however, Mr. Audsley acknowledges his indebtedness to a valuable "Report on the Lacquer Industry of Japan," by Mr. Quin, acting British Consul at Hakodate. But the illustrations to the book, printed in colours by M. Lemercier, of Paris, constitute its chief attraction, and not the least part of its value. Photogravure and colour-printing are combined to produce illustrations than which anything more beautiful and perfect could hardly be conceived. The exactitude of the "register" preserved in printing the various colours and gold is faultless and most remarkable, bearing in mind the extreme elaboration and minuteness of the objects rendered. We might say that the Japanese are equalled on their own ground by mechanical means, of which they are ignorant. In conclusion, it will be of interest to some of our readers to announce that Mr. Audsley has another work in hand on "The Art of Chromolithography," which may be bound as an appendix to the work under notice, and which will be illustrated by forty-four plates, the stones for which have been prepared in connection with "The Ornamental Arts of Japan," and therefore no more adequate representation and demonstration of the capabilities of the art of colour-printing could be wished for.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, an American, we believe, by birth, is well known to English readers by his pleasant volume "My Summer in a Garden." Success is the strongest stimulus to authorship; and in *A Roundabout Journey* (Chatto and Windus) the writer follows a wider range. The volume takes us to scenes which, from books or travel, are familiar to most readers. Avignon, Montpellier, Cette, Palermo, Catania, Syracuse, Gibraltar, Seville, Cadiz, and Granada: these are towns that have been described again and again. Mr. Warner wandered hither and thither in a roundabout fashion, but he rarely left the beaten tracks, neither does he seem to have met with any remarkable adventures. And if he notices foreign places or customs with a quick eye for peculiarities, no attempt is made, save in a single instance, to describe them elaborately. The exception is in favour of the national pastime of Spain, the most brutalising and degrading amusement ever encouraged by a so-called Christian people. Mr. Warner's account of the bull-fight is as accurate as it is repulsive, but his description wants liveliness, and is inferior to that of many

earlier travellers. His work, indeed, has no special value as a book of travels; its worth consists in the half-humorous observations and subtle comments scattered over the pages. Everywhere we find sparkling sayings and suggestive remarks, and the writer seldom allows us to forget that the remarks are those of an American. In the journey from Paris to Avignon he is surprised at the accuracy with which the time is kept, Americans being accustomed to regard time-tables on long routes "as arranged for the amusement of directors, and not for the information of the public." At Seville a careful survey of Spanish ladies in full toilet leads to the conviction that their complexions are sallow and pasty, and that they lack the animation and stamp of individual character, "that charm in any assembly of American women." At Montpellier Mr. Warner observes that the population is about the same as Hartford, and he adds, drily, "It does not, however, enjoy such a climate as that of Hartford." Writing in the same vein of the Sunday amusements of the place, he observes, "We seldom have so animated a Sunday in Hartford." This harking back to the New Continent while wandering in a totally different world has a comical effect, and gives a raciness to the writer's description of familiar places. He looks at them in his own way, and the way is likely to attract readers. For the useful knowledge which fills the pages of a handbook it would be unwise to go to Mr. Warner. He has something different to give, and, from the purely literary standpoint, something better. The final chapter of the book is devoted to an enthusiastic account of the performance of Wagner's "Parsifal" at Baireuth.

In his monograph of Addison (Macmillan and Co.), Mr. W. J. Courthope treats with considerable tact and knowledge a very difficult subject. In spite of his high standing in the political as well as in the literary world, the greatest of eighteenth-century essayists has but a faint personal history. We read of many of his acts, but we do not see the actor distinctly; and we are left to gather our impressions of him very much from his arch-enemy Pope. Humourists are often men of warm passions, who love ardently and hate as strongly; who act from emotion rather than from judgment, and who are highly sensitive of praise or blame. This sensitiveness was probably felt by Addison; but, if we may judge from the little we know about him, his affections were not strong, or were kept strictly under control. He owed much to Steele, and the obligation was reciprocal; but there are no signs that the love felt for Addison by that warm-blooded Irishman was returned. Indeed, such indications as there are seem to point the other way. Addison was shy and reserved; a delightful talker when with a congenial friend, but constrained in general society. No one admired him more than Swift, yet it is, we think, evident that the Dean of St. Patrick's did not look upon him as a man of generous impulses. Mr. Courthope records such facts as he possesses with impartiality. He reminds us that Pope's remarks to Spence were made with a purpose, and are not to be trusted; he sees no evidence that Addison was unhappy with his wife; regards the report that his life was shortened by over-drinking as a scandal; and writes of the story as mythical that, when dying, he asked Gay's forgiveness for some unspecified offence. The author has no new sources of information, but his familiarity with the period gives force to his remarks. The biography treats of the time even more than of the man, and criticism takes the place of personal relation. This method of treatment was probably inevitable under the circumstances. We do not gain additional knowledge from Mr. Courthope of Addison's character, but the literature and politics of the age are sketched with a masterly hand. The reader feels conscious throughout that he is in the company of a man who knows what he is writing about. If some of the literary comments are open to criticism, they are always worthy of it.

My Musical Life, in one volume (W. H. Allen and Co.), is from the facile pen of the Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A., and is written in the form of discursive reflections on the musical part of his own life, interspersed with meditations and recollections of many who were then or have since come before the public either in a literary, musical, or artistic capacity. To a certain extent, the matter contained in this volume is already public property, having been given in articles and lectures, and broached in "Music and Morals"; but the theory of musical sound and the history of the violin is very largely developed in the present work. The reason for the reprinting of so much, combined, however, with an autobiographical and fresh set-

ting, is one which so many authors are feeling keenly at this present time—namely, the piracy in literature, which cannot be too deeply deplored. Mr. Haweis, as the title of the book implies, deals chiefly with the musical world, both amateur and professional. The study and love of music monopolised much of the author's time up to 1861, when he abandoned this great and absorbing motive-power, and went up to Cambridge for his voluntary theological examination. He was ordained the same year, went straight to his lodgings in the district of St. Peter's, Bethnal-green, and his "violin career was virtually closed." But only in as far as constant personal performance was concerned was this so. For in every way Mr. Haweis is a great advocate and encourager of music for the masses, and he finds the effect of music on the poor "quite angelic." This humanizing and softening influence is now almost universally acknowledged, and but few will cavil at the proposition that "music is the handmaiden of religion and the mother of sympathy"; although none the less must it be remembered that under certain conditions it demoralises, wherefore too great caution cannot be employed in considering the particular music adopted and the words to which it is set. All this and more will be found in this interesting work, which, written in a fluent, intelligent, and at times poetic vein, is full of pleasant reading, neat anecdote, and instructive information. The progress and development of music in England within the last forty years gives encouragement for the future; and although there is still much to be desired on many a score, the nation as a nation is distinctly advancing; many a village has now a really fairly drilled band, many a community tuneful handbell ringers, schoolmasters are teaching glees (although, with all due deference, we venture to suggest that part-songs accompanied would have a more grateful and satisfying result); and church music is, at all events, made more a subject of care and practice, if it does not yet in most cases reach "concerted harmonies." Music is placed before the reader throughout this work from all points of view; the rationale is explained; the perfect organism and mechanism of the ear for the reception of sounds touched upon, as also sound-filtering; and an amusing trial intervenes as to whether deafness or blindness would be most insupportable, out of which Mr. Haweis comes demonstratively convinced of what he had felt tacitly before, that to be blind is infinitely less trying to the temper and less isolating; to say nothing of the deaf being cut off from the world of breathing emotional activity, and unfitted for social converse. This brings the author to those hearing ordinarily well, but who yet are deaf as far as musical sounds are concerned, and Professor Helmholtz's ingenious theory is gently advanced to account for this mystery, with the proviso, given a page further on, that he is not prepared to endorse it fully. Space fails us to do more than name the further interesting points in Mr. Haweis's work, such as the Discipline of Emotion; Music as a Restorative; the Perfection of the Violin as an Instrument (a subject exhaustively dealt with); Wagner's Energy and Work; and Poetical descriptions of "Parsifal," "The Nibelungen Lied," "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin;" and there is "Liszt" to end with, who has been heard by so few, and whose name is yet, as Mr. Haweis says, historical during his lifetime.

The singer who sang "The Epic of Hades" has made himself a name for his power of writing exquisite verse, meet vehicle for the conveyance of the poetical thoughts that arise in him; and his little volume entitled *Songs Unsung*: by Lewis Morris (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.), contains a number of pieces—whether original, or paraphrastic, or translated—which exhibit his usual characteristics, though scarcely in their highest perfection. The old grace is there, and so is the old plaintive, tender pathos, as well as the old contemplative, academic air; the versification, however, is sometimes a little fantastic, and in one poem, though there is more force than would have been expected of the writer, there is a repulsiveness of thought and a nakedness of realistic description which, no matter how completely in accordance with the subject they may be, seem altogether alien to the general character of the writer's compositions, and produce, consequently, a discordant effect. "Odatis," if not the best, is certainly one of the best, in the whole collection.

It has been definitely arranged that the Tercentenary celebration of the University of Edinburgh shall be held on April 16, 17, and 18.

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I testify to the great efficacy of DU BARRY'S FOOD in restoring and sustaining health, having taken it for nervousness and weakness. I gave it also to a poor workman who was totally incapacitated to gain his livelihood by a gastric disorder, but who is now once more able to go to his work.—(Mrs.) E. GRETTON. No. 46,801.—The Marchioness de Brehan, of 4, Rue Remont, Versailles, of seven years' liver complaint, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and the most intense nervous agitation, debility, and melancholy, rendering her unfit for social intercourse. No. 85,132.—Dr. F. W. Beneke, Professor of Medicine in Ordinary to the University, writes, April 8, 1872:—"I shall never forget that I owe the preservation of one of my children to DU BARRY'S FOOD. The child suffered from complete emaciation, with constant vomiting which resisted all medical skill, and even the greatest care of two wet-nurses." No. 48,320.—"DU BARRY'S FOOD has cured my wife of twenty years' most fearful suffering from nervous and bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, and an extraordinary swelling all over, sleeplessness, and asthma. Medical aid never availed her.—ATANASIO LA BARBERA, Mayor of Trapani, Sicily." No. 70,048.—"DU BARRY'S FOOD has cured me of thirty-six years' asthma, which obliged me to get up four or five times every night to relieve my chest from a pressure which threatened suffocation.—Rev. P. BOILLET, Ecirville, France." Cure No. 89,915, of twenty years' fearful debility.—"Avignon, April 18, 1876. DU BARRY'S FOOD has perfectly cured me of twenty years' dyspepsia, oppression, and debility, which prevented my dressing or undressing myself, or making even the slightest effort. I am now, at the age of sixty-one, perfectly restored to health and strength.—(Madame) BORELL, née CARBONETTI." 100,000 Cures, including those of H.H. the late Pope Pius IX., the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia, Major Edie, Dr. Livingstone, and Mr. H. W. Stanley, the African Explorer, who saved 220 of his men from inanition; Lord Stuart de Decies; the Rev. Charles Tuson, Trinity Church, Monmouth; of Drs. Ure, Wurzer, Ehassie, Routh, Physician of the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children, London, &c. Also best adapted Food for rearing Infants more successfully than with Milk.

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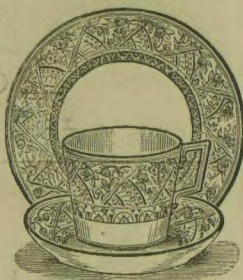
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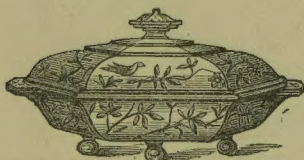


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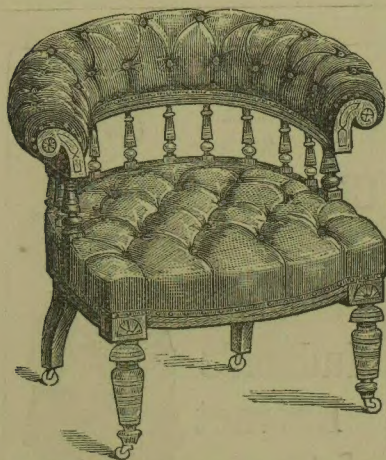
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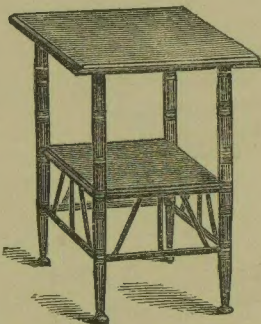
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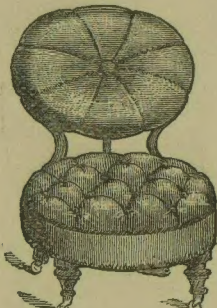
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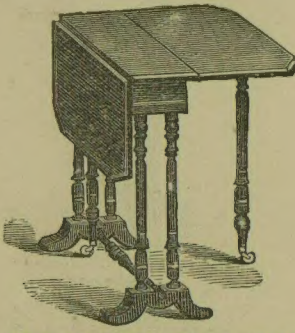
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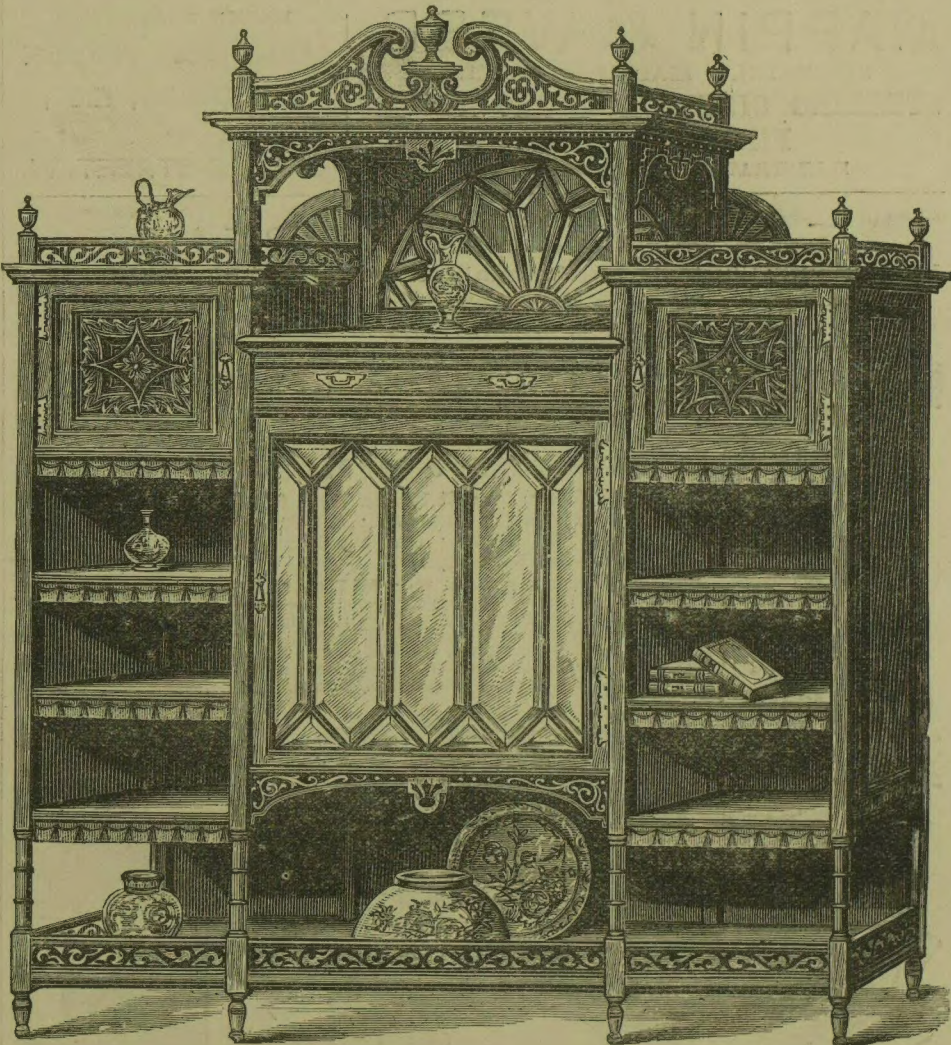
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FURNITURE.

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DRAWING-ROOM SUITES.

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DINING-ROOM SUITES.

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FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

BED-ROOM SUITES.

BED-ROOM SUITES.

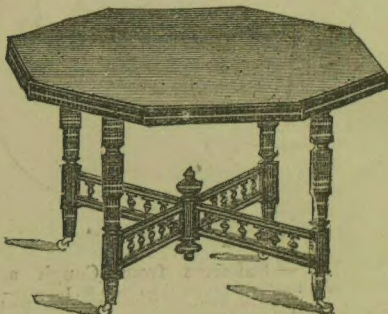
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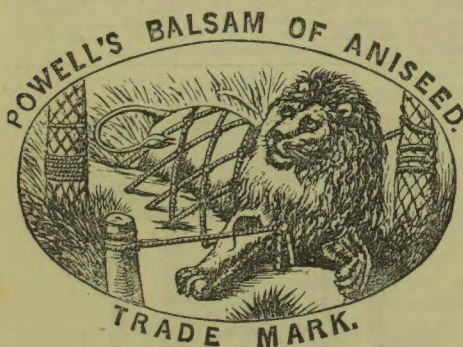
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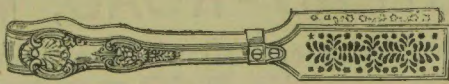
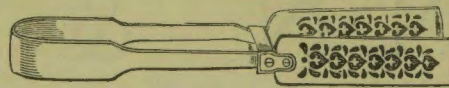


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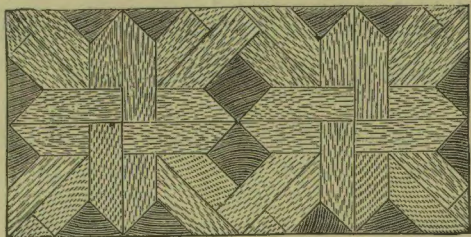
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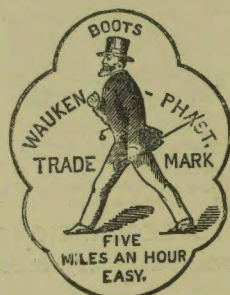
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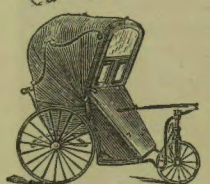
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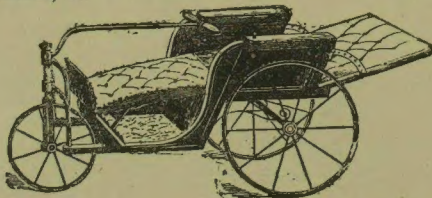
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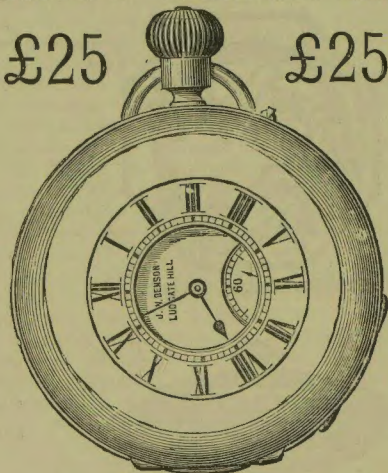


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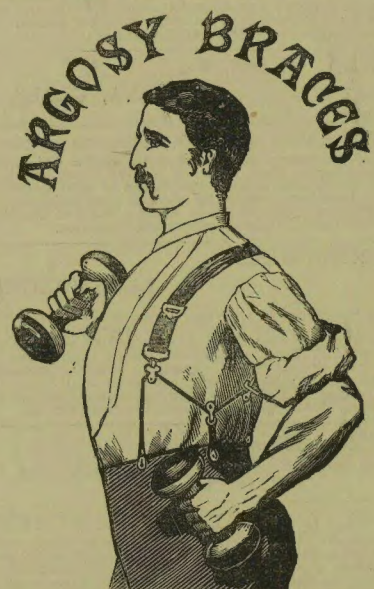
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